

ARMY



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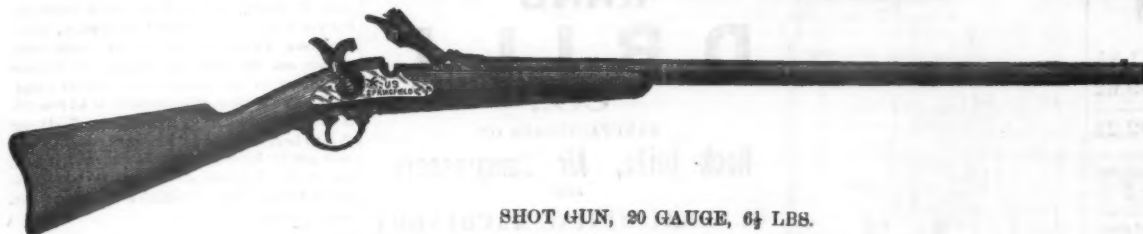
AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XX.—NUMBER 51.
WHOLE NUMBER 1089.

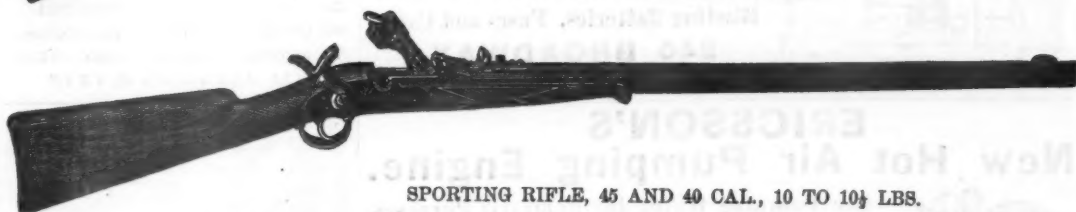
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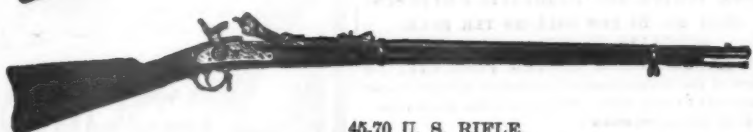
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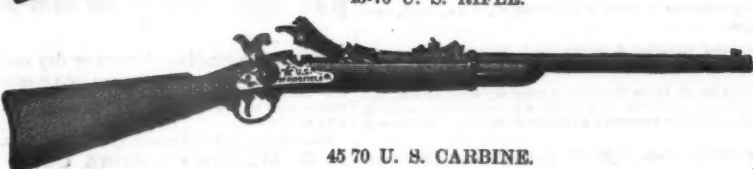
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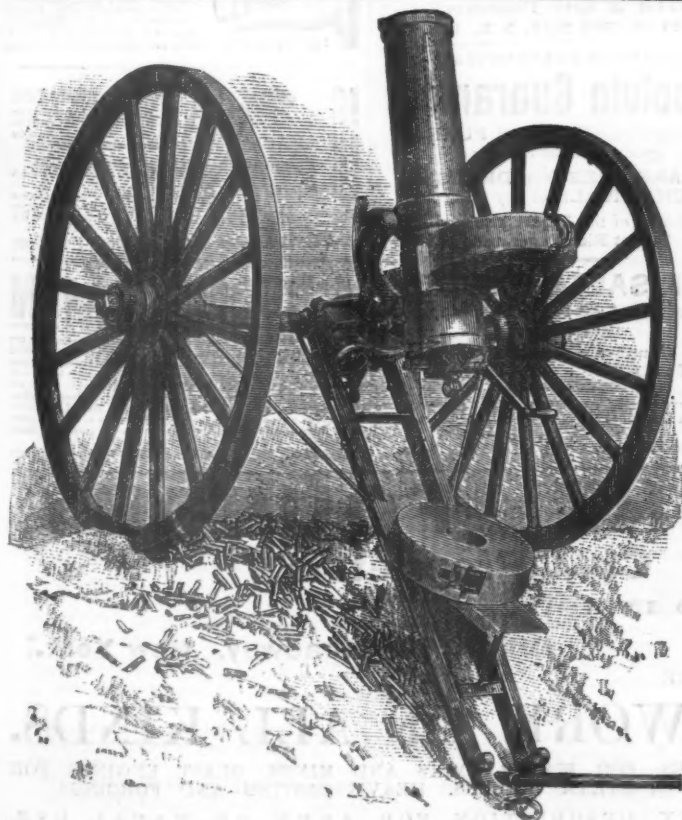
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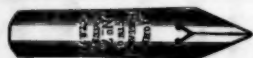
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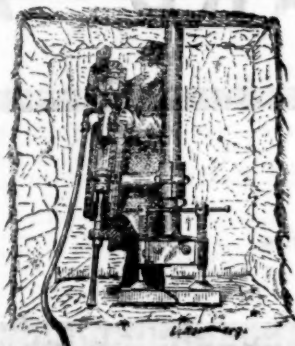
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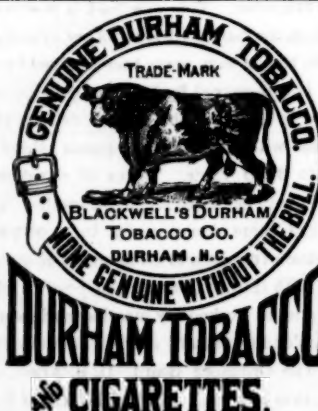
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THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN 1882.

Condensed from an article by Col. Sir Lumley Graham, Bart., in the Journal of the United Service Institution.

Probably no army in the world has undergone, within the last thirty years, such a succession of extensive alterations in organization, in administrative arrangements, and in tactical regulations as that of Russia. The Crimean war surprised it during a period of transition. Further changes of importance were carried out after that war. Once more, in 1874, the whole military system was remodelled, whilst ever since the peace of San Stefano radical reforms have been in progress.

The revenue and expenditures of the Russian empire is as follows, giving the equivalent of the paper roubles at its depreciated value in American dollars. The figures for 1881 and 1882 are estimates:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Exp. for Army.
1879	\$344,767,805	\$335,360,545	\$97,630,825
1880	353,634,035	376,190,390	112,979,445
1881	373,677,915	373,677,915	107,665,780
1882	412,752,445	412,752,445	60,889,900

The present Emperor, alarmed at the enormous cost of the War Department, a cost which the resources of the empire seemed inadequate to meet, determined upon a course of vigorous retrenchment, and ordered a considerable reduction of the peace establishment (from 863,000 men to 756,000), and various other minor economies, thanks to which the army budget of 1882 shows, as we have seen, a reduction of nearly \$40,000,000, or a sum about equivalent to the annual military expenditure of the United States.

The military system of Russia is based upon the principles of universal liability and of territorial distribution. The ordinary duration of service is six years, with the colors, and nine with the reserve, though in time of war men can be retained as long as desired. The Minister of War has by law the power of sending any private soldier to the reserve before the completion of his active service, and it has been the custom of late, from motives of economy, only to keep men four years with the colors; but it is intended that in future the actual terms of active service shall be prolonged in the case of infantry and garrison artillery to five years, and in the case of all other branches of the army to the full period of six years. Reduction in the length of active service is also made on account of educational proficiency; ranging from a reduction to four years for men who can read and write, to one of 18 months for those who have received a university education. There are various exemptions and postponements of active service allowed, and volunteering is permitted under certain conditions. Students at the various military schools are considered to be enlisted volunteers; time spent in schools counting as service with the colors.

The annual contingent for 1878, for army, was 207,691; navy, 5,396; for 1879, for army and navy, 218,000; 1880, army and navy, 231,961. In September, 1881, the contingent was reduced to 190,000. The standard of height is: Guard, 5 ft. 6½ in.; Grenadiers, cavalry, and artillery, 5 ft. 4½ in.; rifles and engineers, 5 ft. 1½ in.

THE PRESENT TACTICS FOR THE RUSSIAN INFANTRY.

After a long and warm controversy between the two schools of tactics, namely, that which adhered to the old bayonet tactics naturalized by Suwarow, and that which especially favors fire tactics, the latter school gained the complete ascendancy after the war of 1877-78, and, in Russia as elsewhere, it was recognized that infantry fire had become the most important factor in modern warfare, offensive as well as defensive. A new edition of the Field Exercise Book, in four parts, was commenced in the winter of 1879-80, and completed in March, 1881. This work, with a supplement on the conduct of troops in battle, is now the text-book for the Russian infantry. We will notice its most remarkable points.

1. The training of soldiers, both individually and collectively, as skirmishers is recognized as the most important part of infantry instruction.

2. With a view to better fire-discipline, a distinction is made between "slow" and "rapid" fire which did not previously exist. The officer points out the object to be aimed at, and names the distance.

3. When a section extends, the distance between men is not to exceed two paces. The smallest link in the chain is now the non-commissioned officer's party of six files. No interval is, as a general rule, kept between these links.

Theoretically, skirmishers are kept under control even more than men in close order, no individual initiative being allowed. Bugle sounds are reduced to a minimum. The whistle is used to call attention. Skirmishers rally on their own company reserve, and every company covers its own front. Battalions in the first line are usually formed for battle in two lines, each composed of two companies in line of company columns with small intervals. Each company in the front line then throws out skirmishers, and forms its own reserve; the two companies in the second line forming the battalion reserve. The amount of interval between skirmishers depends upon circumstances, but, as a general rule, a company extended is supposed to occupy a front of 350 paces; that is to say, 500 paces are allowed

for the front of a battalion, or 1.16 pace per man. It is usual for each of the divisions told off for skirmishing to send a small patrol 300 paces in advance, to cover its front, when the enemy is still some 2,000 paces distant, so as to postpone its complete extension as long as possible. In wood-fighting, companies keep up their communication with one another by means of similar patrols. The chain of skirmishers pushed forward by the companies in the first line should be reinforced to the full strength desired when 800 paces from the enemy, the company reserves keeping, when on open ground, 500 paces behind them; the battalion reserves are 500 paces further to the rear. The formation of these reserves will depend upon the nature of the ground, and the amount of fire brought to bear upon them. If the ground be open, and the fire heavy, line formation with open files will be adopted. The advance will be as uninterrupted as possible, the skirmishers, however, halting, when advisable, to fire. The expenditure of ammunition should be carefully watched, so as to reserve as much as possible for close quarters. Seven rounds in two minutes should never be exceeded at this stage of the combat, which is called the *zone of advance*.

At 800 paces from the enemy, the assailants are supposed to enter the *zone of attack*, which extends to within from 300 to 150 paces from the enemy, or, it may be said, to the most advanced point at which it may be possible to gather for the final rush. During this, the second stage of the affair, the skirmishers advance by rushes of alternate divisions, the company reserves gradually closing up, so as to join them when they came to their last halt, remaining themselves, however, in compact formation, the battalion reserves closing gradually upon the fighting line, which increases its fire to the utmost. Now comes the final stage of the affair, called the *bayonet charge*. The skirmishers, followed closely by the company reserves, advance on the enemy with drums beating. At about 50 paces from the position the word is given to cheer and charge. On gaining the position, the reserves, if still in hand, fire volleys on the retreating enemy, who, as a general rule, must on no account be pursued except by fresh troops, if any should happen to be available, or by those which have just attacked, only after they have been rallied and reformed.

Bodies of troops engaged with the enemy are not to expect relief, but must hold their ground to the last.

The retreat of a body of infantry in close proximity to the enemy is carried on, if not hardly pressed, in the same manner as the second stage of the advance, by alternate rushes, covered by the fire of the halted parties; but if the enemy pursues vigorously, no fixed rules are given, except that all commanding positions on the line of retreat must be occupied, and that sudden offensive returns should be made to check the enemy. Cavalry attacks may be received in any formation whatever. The chain of skirmishers and the reserves only draw towards one another for mutual support if the ground is open, and if there is plenty of time to make to movement without undue hurry. The skirmishers then form groups, and the reserves are placed in echelon to these groups. If the reserve is in column, the front divisions deliver their fire from the knee. In order to accustom foot-soldiers to horsemen, and vice versa, cavalry are made to charge through partially extended infantry; and in the absence of cavalry, parties of mounted officers, of whom there are from eight to twelve in each infantry regiment, are used for this practice.

Infantry and artillery are worked together a great deal, and the former are taught that, when guns are lost, the disgrace of the loss falls upon the body of infantry which was nearest to them, and which should take as great care of them as if specially detached to escort them. If guns are occupying commanding ground, skirmishers should always be extended in front of them, and their reserves behind or on the flank of the battery.

The cadence in marching is now from 116 to 120 paces per minute, whereas formerly it was only from 113 to 116.

The touch is looser in the ranks than formerly. A whole hand's breadth is now allowed, and the rear rank is now supposed to be the length of a man's arm from the front rank. The position of the soldier is easier and less constrained. The manual exercise has been simplified. Double columns are done away with. Open column and line formation of the battalion are only retained for parade purposes. Squares to resist cavalry are no longer used, as it is held that infantry should hold their own in any formation against horsemen. Company drill is simplified. Battalions are now formed either in close column of companies, half companies, sections and half sections in column by companies (i. e., mass of company columns), or in line of company columns (a very handy preparatory and manoeuvring formation). In changes of front companies move independently, and by the shortest line, to their new ground. In brigade movements the usual formation of a battalion is the close column of half companies. There are no drill regulations for a larger body of infantry than the brigade; and with regard to the latter they are limited to its formation in reserve and to its deployment into lines of battalions at full intervals, which formation immediately precedes that for attack. A British officer, who is a competent judge, and who has had plenty of opportunities of studying the Russian army of late, remarks that "the infantry drill is second to none; and the same may be said as to the instruction given to young officers. In the winter, they are kept hard at

theory in barracks from morning to night, and it is quite a relief to them when the climate allows them to get out of doors."

RIFLE SHOOTING—CAVALRY DRILL.

Although a great stimulus has been given to rifle shooting, the results have by no means been universally satisfactory. This is partly due to the scarcity of good instructors, want of time and of ranges, but still more to the prejudice which still exists in the Russian Army, and in high and influential quarters, too (a prejudice, by the way, not altogether confined to Russia), in favor of the old bayonet tactics, combined with steady shoulder to shoulder movements, in opposition to the "new fangled" theories about fighting in extended order and the development of rifle fire. Since the introduction of short service, expertness in the exercises of the riding school has diminished, but, on the other hand, the regular cavalry can ride across country much better than they did formerly, owing to an increase in the proportion of the active and enduring, clever and sure-footed horses from the Steppes, and the practice of brigading Cossack regiments with the regulars.

A strong feeling has of late shown itself in the Russian Army in favor of the Cossacks as the *beau ideal* of cavalry, and of substituting the snaffle, at present peculiar to the Cossacks, for the bit now used by the regulars. Riding schools are rather scarce, and therefore mounted drill becomes often a great hardship for the recruit in winter, as it must be carried on in the open air, and frequently during hard frosts. Recruits always ride with reins until just before they take their place in the squadron, when they go through a few rides without them. Recruits' drill goes on till the 1st of May, when riding commences with spurs and in close order. Immediately after the recruit begins to ride with spurs, he begins to practice sword exercise on horseback. Great attention is paid to this, as also to vaulting on the wooden and real horse. The young soldier is taught to vault upon his horse whilst the latter is at the walk, trot, or gallop; this branch of training being concluded by practice in mounting on, and dismounting from, a horse in movement and fully caparisoned.

The paces for Russian cavalry are, at the walk, 125 paces in a minute, equal to about three and one fourth miles an hour; at the trot, 300 paces in the minute, equal to about seven and one half miles an hour; at the gallop, 400 paces in the minute, equal to ten and one third miles an hour: at the charge, 800 paces for the first minute. Much attention has been paid of late, here as in Germany, to keeping up a fast pace for a considerable time, and, during the summer drills, practice of this description is conducted on courses prepared for the purpose, the time taken in going over a certain distance being carefully noted. These drills last from one to two hours, the horses being kept at the walk, trot, and gallop in turn.

Then comes drill in marching order, and chiefly at a rapid pace, the duration of which is gradually lengthened to three or four hours.

Marches are also made, with full field equipment, for long distances up to 23 miles out and back, outpost and reconnoitring duties being practiced on the way.

When attacking infantry or cavalry on open ground, the line breaks into a trot at 2,000 paces from the enemy, into a gallop at from 700 to 800 paces, and into the charge at 300 paces. The rear-rank men keep at two paces distance from the front rank. Charges in extended order may be commenced at once from the halt, as well as by a body in movement, the pace being gradually accelerated as above described. The former method is applicable to the pursuit of a retreating enemy; the second to attacks upon very distant bodies of cavalry or artillery. As a general rule, men extend at the gallop, taking up the trot when their extension is completed. Should, however, it be intended to extend at charging pace, and the same pace to be kept up afterwards, the "charge" will be sounded. As a rule, only half the squadron is extended, the other half remaining in support; but sometimes the whole squadron is extended. After an attack, the skirmishers always close to the centre, the support moving up towards them. Should the skirmishers be recalled by order after closing, they move by sections to the flank of the support on which they have to form. Should, however, the "assembly" sound, the skirmishers rally at full gallop, and independently on the formed body, or if there be none, on the squadron leader. Charges are always directed on some visible object, first at a known, afterwards at an unknown distance. They are first practiced against an imaginary enemy, afterwards by one body of cavalry against another, in which case the movement is timed, and the opposing bodies ride through one another's ranks.

Four particularly well mounted men are selected from each section to act as scouts; i. e., 16 for the squadron. An officer is selected to command them, and has a non-commissioned officer and a trumpeter attached to him. Besides these scouts, each squadron has six picked troopers or non-commissioned officers, called "dosory," or watchmen. When the squadron is advancing, two of these men ride in front; when it is retreating, the other two keep behind, the remaining two being told off, one to precede the squadron, if taking ground to the right, the other to perform the same office in case of a movement to the left. They keep at about 300 paces from the squadron, and communicate by signal with the chief.

Small piquets are further employed for the purpose of observation, each consisting of two or three or more troopers under an officer or non-commissioned officer. It will be seen, therefore, that outpost and reconnoissance duties are well provided for in the squadron.

The regiment when in line has its four squadrons at section interval.

Wing and squadron commanders repeat the regimental commander's cautions; but section leaders do so only if their sections are specially named, or if the voice of the squadron leader is not clearly heard. The executive order was formerly only accompanied by a wave of the sword, but of late the practice of replacing this by a trumpet signal in particular cases has been introduced. Deployment and changes of front on the move are always executed at an accelerated pace. A movement in retreat is on no account to be carried out at a quicker pace than the trot.

Line is formed from regimental column always on the leading fraction, and to the left of it unless otherwise ordered. When an open regimental column of squadrons, or a line of squadron columns of sections at full intervals, is required to form line to the front, each section moves obliquely to its proper post, instead of making two wheels of quarter-circle as was the former practice.

When line is formed from reserve column, the two centre squadrons form to the front on their inner sections, whilst the other squadrons wheel outwards by sections, and, when they have got their proper distances, wheel up again and form line on the centre squadrons.

At the special request of the Emperor, the old movement of retiring by echelon of wings, each of which shows front alternately to cover the retreat of the other, has been retained.

Echelon movements, both to front and rear, and also to a flank, are much practiced, both from line and from squadron column. The "half-column" formation of the Germans, i. e. the movement in oblique echelon of squadrons, after wheeling up the eighth of a circle, is much used. Line may be formed on the leading body of an echelon, either by those in rear accelerating their pace while that in front moves on steadily, or by making the latter move at a walk or even halt. A regiment must never charge in one line, unless its flanks be covered by other troops; if this is not the case, a portion of the regiment must always be held back in reserve.

When acting against cavalry, the rule is to show as wide a front as possible, and to aim at turning the enemy's flanks. In all other cases, especially when charging formed infantry, the attack should be made by successive lines not less than two in number. The scouts and flankers of each squadron are under a non-commissioned officer, an officer commanding those of the wing (two squadrons.)

Fighting on foot is in great favor with Russian cavalry, including the Cossacks, particularly since the introduction of the Berdan musket and carbine.

Dismounted cavalry are trained, like infantry, to throw up earthworks and charge with the bayonet; in fact, the aim is to make cavalry feel itself able to act independently under all circumstances, and it is hoped that without sacrificing the efficiency of cavalry in its primary employment, that of fighting on horseback, it may be possible at the same time to train it so thoroughly for dismounted action as to place at a Russian General's disposal a great mass of horsemen provided with entrenching tools and fit to measure themselves on foot with the enemy's infantry, whilst equal, when mounted, to any encounter with his cavalry. A force of this description, acting in front of the main army or on the flanks and rear of the enemy, will doubtless exercise a great effect in warfare. The question, as yet undecided, and about which opinions in all countries are much divided, is whether troops can be made to act with real and equal efficiency both on foot and on horseback. The Russians are preparing to try the experiment on a very large scale. The result will be watched with interest. Firing from the saddle is only allowed with the revolver, or exceptionally to give the alarm, and horsemen are taught that the sabre is their only arm for attack, which must always be conducted with the utmost energy.

There is in the Russian service a school of thinkers who discard the idea of employing regular cavalry in the manner hitherto habitual in European armies, as quite out of place in these days, and who advocate the use of mounted troops after the American fashion, to which they consider the Cossack nature admirably adapted.

SATISFACTORY results were obtained in a further series of trials with Vavasseur's naval gun carriages, and *Engineering* holds that this system of mounting ordnance marks an important progress in naval artillery. Says *Engineering*: "For naval purposes, rapidity in elevating a gun has been much overlooked. Our existing guns can, it is true, be rapidly trained, but the appliances for elevating are still slow and cumbersome, and they all lack the important and essential feature of allowing the gun to be fired whilst it is moving in a vertical arc. If, during the passage of an enemy's ship, the training is not correctly adjusted, a touch of the helm or the opposite motion of the ships may remedy the inaccuracy, but if from any cause, such as a lurch or a roll, just when the object is coming on, the elevation should be incorrect, there are no means of readjusting it rapidly, and the shot is lost. Naval officers are well aware that the majority of bad shots are due to this cause."

"Mr. Vavasseur has made an important step towards providing for this in his carriage, as the gun can be fired whilst it is being elevated or depressed, and great rapidity of training is also gained by the method of central pivoting adopted for his slide. With the reduced powder pressures, and, consequently, strains on the gun now obtained, and with the means of absolutely determining the amount of recoil provided by Mr. Vavasseur, it ought not to be long before we are able to mount our naval ordnance so that even when a ship has considerable motion the gun should be capable of being kept bearing on the mark with somewhat of the rapidity and ease with which a machine gun can be handled, whilst the strength and rigidity of the mounting should absolutely secure it against getting out of control."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN Daniel Madden, 6th Cavalry, comes East from the Pacific slope for a few months for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN F. E. Pierce, 1st Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Mojave, Arizona.

GENERAL George Crook, U. S. A., arrived in Omaha July 13, on his return trip to Arizona, and took rooms at the Paxton, where his legion of friends in Omaha availed themselves of the opportunity to call upon him.

COLONEL A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., from a very interesting visit to the militia encampment at Hingham, Mass.

GENERAL R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ayres are quartered at Piney Point, Md., within easy access of the camp at Gaithersburg.

THE Washington Herald repeats an *on dit* that Lieutenant John Augur, U. S. N., son of General C. C. Augur, U. S. A., is engaged to Miss Sallie Emory.

CAPTAIN John G. Walker and Commander H. F. Pickering, U. S. N., were guests at the Grand Hotel, New York, in the early part of the week.

CAPTAIN D. B. Harmony, U. S. N., is spending a portion of the summer at Winchester, Va.

CAPTAIN S. T. Norvell, 10th Cavalry, and Mrs. Norvell, from Texas, are visiting friends in Detroit.

THE Sunday Herald states that Lieutenant W. N. Allen, U. S. N., is engaged to Miss Bella Dungleison, of Philadelphia. Mr. E. L. Keyes, formerly Lieutenant 5th U. S. Cavalry, has some excellent verses on "The Little Big Horn Fight" in a recent number of the Apache Rocket.

LIEUT. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week to spend a few weeks' leave with friends in Milwaukee.

GENERAL R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Rodgers, A. D. C., have returned to Santa Fe from a trip to Lamy, New Mexico.

GENERAL Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., returned to New York this week from a trip to Eastport, Maine.

COLONEL H. W. Closson, U. S. A., left New York this week for San Antonio, to sit as a member of the court to meet there July 26 for the trial of Captain Kress, of the Ordnance Department.

CAPTAIN J. Parker, of the British navy, arrived in New York early in the week from Liverpool, and took temporary quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIEUT. A. L. Morton, 5th Artillery, rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short leave.

MAJOR F. W. Heer, U. S. A., on leave from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., has been visiting old friends at Fortress Monroe, Va.

COLONEL L. L. Livingston, U. S. A., registered in St. Paul, Minn., early in the week, from Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as a member of the Igles Court-martial.

LIEUT. W. M. Dickinson, 4th Cavalry, has joined at Fort Leavenworth, to enter upon a tour at the School of Application.

Mrs. Banks, widow of the late Hon. Thaddeus Banks, of Pennsylvania, is on a visit to her daughter at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Mrs. Stacey, wife of Col. M. H. Stacey, U. S. A.

LIEUT. J. O. Mackay, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has joined at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on promotion.

CAPTAIN A. H. Bainbridge, 14th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Bainbridge, who have been visiting in Detroit, were to sail for Europe last Saturday.

MAJOR W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A., Mrs. Dunn, and family, are spending a portion of the summer at Fort Garland, Col. The first court-martial of the season assembled at Gaithersburg, Md., Wednesday of this week, with Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., as its president, and Lieut. M. Crawford its judge-advocate.

THE Army is indebted to Major W. A. Kobbe, 3d U. S. Artillery, for an excellent compilation of all orders, decisions, etc., relating to target practice, and to Lieut. E. S. Dudley, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Gen. Hunt's staff, for a revision of Major Kobbe's compilation to include the most recent orders. The work is published for convenience in circular form from Headquarters Department of the South.

DR. C. B. Ewing, U. S. A., lately stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y., has got comfortably settled at Fort Stanton, N. M.

LIEUT. Abner Pickering, 2d U. S. Infantry, much to the regret of the citizens of Port Townsend, Wash. Ty., has relinquished his duties under the Signal Bureau there, and joined his company at Fort Coeur d'Alene.

THE San Francisco Report, of July 7, says:

Gen. McDowell has been spending a few days with his Newport friends. Gen. and Mrs. Carr are in the city from Arizona, at the Palace. Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield will remain at Black Point, taking occasional trips to Monterey. They do not desire to make any extended tours, excepting to go East in the early autumn, when Gen. Pope arrives to take command of the Military Division of the Pacific. Major B. B. Keeler will probably remain in this city until the latter part of August. Although leaving New York in comparatively good health, he contracted a severe attack of Panama fever on the trip up the coast, which temporarily reduced him very much. He is again on the mend.

GENERAL R. C. Drum, and Col. Thos. F. Barr, U. S. A., were to be at Fort Douglas, Utah, this week, where a welcome reception from Gen. McCook awaits them.

COL. Guido Igles, U. S. A., reported to Gen. Terry, early in the week, at Fort Snelling, preliminary to the assembling of the General Court-martial at St. Paul, on Tuesday, July 17, for his trial.

LIEUT. R. P. Strong, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., early in the week, from a short leave.

LIEUT. H. L. Ripley, 24th U. S. Infantry, who has many friends in New York, is coming East to spend a few weeks' leave.

MAJ. E. B. Grimes, U. S. A., and his sister were expected in Montreal this week.

AMONGST the guests summering at Rawley Springs, Va., are Lieut. Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas, Lieut. H. W. Schaeffer, Lieut.-Comdr. S. H. Baker and Professors H. D. Todd and E. Dovilliers, all of the Naval Academy. Capt. Ramsay and family are also expected.

THE selection of Capt. W. L. Kellogg and J. A. P. Hampson and Lieut. C. S. Burbank, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich.; Maj. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. A., of Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and Lieut. J. T. Thompson, 2d U. S. Artillery, to attend the militia encampment at Indianapolis in August and act as judges and inspectors during the occasion, was made at the request of Adjutant-General Carnahan, of Indiana.

LIEUT. J. W. Benét, 5th U. S. Artillery, and bride have joined at Fort Monroe, Va., and were heartily welcomed.

CAPT. Thomas Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery, Inspector-General on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, returned to New York this week from an official trip to the posts in northern Michigan.

GEN. W. H. Penrose, U. S. A., is expected at Fort Niagara, N. Y., from Montana next week.

THE St. Louis Post-Dispatch reports the following recent interview with ex-Speaker Keifer.

"The Republican nomination is coming West, and is coming right here to St. Louis."

"To St. Louis!" exclaimed the astonished scribe, trying to think of a man likely to attract the lightning.

"Yes, to St. Louis, if the citizen you are expecting here comes, will let us nominate him and does not blurt out too much in the meanwhile. I refer to Tecumseh Sherman. If he will keep quiet and let us do it, we'll nominate him for the next President. He can keep on kissing the girls, that will only make the people think him younger than he is," laughingly added the ex-Speaker, as he walked away.

THE Arizona Miner has heard a report that while Gen. Crook and Capt. Bourke made their appearance upon the platform of the car, at Albuquerque, in response to a call of the citizens, a thief entered the car and stole the General's watch and chain, cash and papers, and from Capt. Bourke a check for \$600.

BEFORE leaving Fort Keogh for Fort Buford Col. J. N. G. Whistler, 15th U. S. Infantry, was presented by Col. Wilkins, 5th Infantry, with a handsome sword, and by other officers of that regiment with a pair of shoulder knots and a sword belt.

LIEUT. Carver Howland, 4th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, was in New York a few days ago.

LIEUT. W. P. Burnham, 6th Infantry, recently promoted from sergeant 14th Infantry, is a son of Capt. D. R. Burnham, 16th U. S. Infantry, and a nephew of Judge-Advocate H. B. Burnham, U. S. A. He left New York last week for Omaha and Fort Randall to visit his relatives and then will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah.

LIEUT. J. F. Huston, the new Quartermaster of the 20th U. S. Infantry, has completed his business at Fort Reno, and joined at Fort Leavenworth, for duty at regimental headquarters.

LIEUTENANT Eugene Griffu, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was to leave Willet's Point this week with his family, to remain on leave until the end of August, when he reports at West Point.

CAPTAIN C. H. Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has been ordered to New York City, and his friends there hope it is with a view to his assignment to duty at the New York Depot, under General Hodges.

LIEUT. Alex. Thomas, 9th U. S. Infantry, left New York, July 16, for Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., to bid good-bye prior to his departure for Fort McKinney, Wy. Ty., to join his company.

LIEUT. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st U. S. Infantry, made a flying visit to New York last week, from Philadelphia, where he is spending his leave of absence.

SURGEON D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., and family are trying the virtues of the Hot Springs at Las Vegas, N. M.

THE Presidential party to visit the Yellowstone in August, will consist of President Arthur, Governor Crosby, of Montana, Secretary Lincoln, General Sheridan, Surrogate Rollins of New York, and Senator Vest. The party will travel over the mountains in Wyoming to the Yellowstone Park and then East over the Northern Pacific Railroad. They will leave the Union Pacific Railway at Rawlins, Wyo. Ty., and proceed thence to Fort Washakie, from which point they will reach the Park by the route which was followed by General Sheridan last year. Upon leaving the railroad they will travel in spring wagons, with relays of horses, to Fort Washakie. From there the journey will be made on horseback. General Howard has distributed the relays and established temporary depots for supplies along the route. The party will probably spend three weeks in the Park and return by way of the Northern railroad, being present at the completion of its line to the Pacific.

COLONEL L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, retired, is summering at Rawley Springs, Va.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. L. Powell, U. S. A., registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, early in the week, and afterwards took station at Governor's Island.

EDDIE SCHOFIELD, aged five years, son of Dr. Schofield, of Mare Island, recently fell from the wharf at the magazine, ten feet into the water at a place where the depth was twelve feet. When the little fellow rose to the surface he floated quietly on his back until his father plunged in and rescued him.

COLONEL H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., is improving in health, but will remain in New York for some time to come under medical treatment.

LIEUTENANT D. D. Mitchell, 15th U. S. Infantry, visiting in Louisville, will, says the *Leavenworth Times*, be married in the Fall to a prominent society belle of Frankfort, Ky.

LIEUTENANT Henry E. Robinson, 4th Infantry, and family have arrived at Fort Leavenworth, where the Lieutenant goes on duty at the School of Application.

CAPTAIN J. J. Clague, U. S. A., has been visiting at Minneapolis, Minn., looking after his real estate interests there.

GENERAL D. B. Sackett, U. S. A., is spending a portion of the summer at Cape Vincent, N. Y.

MAJOR D. S. Gordon, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, registered at the Merchant's Hotel, at St. Paul, early in the week on his way to Fort Snelling to report to General Terry.

LIEUTENANT J. P. Story, 4th U. S. Artillery, of the Signal Bureau, is in the West inspecting Signal stations, and visited Omaha a few days ago.

LIEUTENANT Lewis Merriam and Mrs. Merriam are visiting Colonel H. B. Burnham, U. S. A., Mrs. Merriam's father, at Omaha. They will go next month to Fort Niobrara.

LIEUTENANT Charles W. Whipple, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., late of Cold Spring, has located in New York for duty with the Ordnance Board.

MAJOR J. L. Tiernon, U. S. A., has designated the camp of regulars near Atlanta, Ga., "Camp Mitchell."

The *Vancouver Independent*, of July 5, says: Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by his staff, left on the *Lurline* yesterday morning, to take part in the Fourth of July exercises in Portland. The General is orator of the day, and will, without doubt, do justice to the occasion. Capt. Pierce, 21st Inf.; Lieut. Rodman, 1st Art., and Dr. Wilcox leave to-morrow to continue the reconnaissance started by Capt. Pierce last summer. They take a small detachment from the barracks and will probably be absent two months.

LIEUT. Geo. H. Paddock, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Trumbull, Conn., on Tuesday, to be absent until early next week.

SURGEON Warren Webster, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Preble, Me., the latter part of the week from a short visit to friends.

MAJOR Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., in charge of the Powder Depot, at Dover, N. J., was a visitor to New York this week.

LIEUT. T. H. Barber, 1st U. S. Artillery, Aide-de-camp on the Staff of General Hancock, left New York this week for the West, to be absent until the latter part of August.

LIEUT. C. C. Hewitt, 19th U. S. Infantry, on leave, from Texas, has been visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth, and since come further east.

CAPT. Loyd Wheaton, 20th U. S. Infantry, has joined, with his company, the garrison of Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. C. H. Heyl, 23d U. S. Infantry, is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

COL. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., is making the usual annual tour of inspection throughout the Department of the Missouri.

GEN. J. A. Elkin, U. S. A., was expected in Indianapolis, Ind., this week, on a brief official visit.

COL. Frank Bridgman, Paymaster and Secretary and Treasurer of the Army Mutual Aid Association, with his young son, left Washington, July 13 inst., for Vineyard Haven, to be absent several weeks. Colonel Bridgman contemplates building a cottage at this pleasant resort, where he now owns several acres of ground.

The court-martial ordered at San Antonio in the case of Capt. John A. Kress is to try him on charges involving neglect of duty with reference to the erection of the new storehouse at San Antonio, of which he had charge. He furnished plans and specifications for a building to cost \$18,000. As Congress appropriated but \$11,000, these were returned at his request, and revised plans submitted for a building to cost exactly \$11,000. These were approved, and Capt. Kress was instructed to begin operations, and to be careful to keep the expenses within the amount stated. Nothing more was heard about the matter until last May, when he sent a report to the War Department showing that the \$11,000 appropriated had been expended, while the building was scarcely more than one-half finished, and would require \$10,000 additional for its completion. An investigation of the transactions of Capt. Kress was made by Lieut.-Col. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Department, under directions of the War Department. In his report recently received at the War Department he says that the \$11,000 was judiciously expended, as the building in its unfinished condition is worth every cent of the amount expended. He says it is simply a case of miscalculation on Capt. Kress's part.

News was received at Fort Snelling, July 13, from Gen. Terry, who is with Gen. Sherman's party in Montana, that Chief Justice Waite was thrown from his horse while going from Livingston, M. T., to Yellowstone. He received painful but not serious injuries, and the Judge will return to Fort Snelling, where he was expected on Thursday.

The *Omaha Bee* says: "Gen. Crook has returned from Washington happy, and the double star of a major-general's epaulette interests him more just now than any rumors about the Presidency. He leaves for Arizona in a few days to teach the Chiricahuas Sunday observance."

The Michigan University has recently conferred the honorary degree of Artium Magister upon Gen. P. St. George Crooke, U. S. A.

CHAPLAIN Hoes, U. S. N., has been discharged from the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, and has gone to his home in Kingston, N. Y., to await the return of the *Tennessee*.

The *New York World* speaking of certain strictures arising out of the Wasson case, takes up the cudgels for West Point, saying: "We are not the champions of West Point; but in justice to the Regular Army of the United States we state the fact that the graduates of West Point are shown by the record to be singularly free from any possibility of an accusation that they are either forgers or thieves. It is the one consolation for that expensive and antiquated seminary that it turns out neither thieves nor cowards, but brave officers and honest men."

COLONEL John Campbell, Medical Director Department of the South, on sick leave, has been spending a week at Easthampton, L. I., with his brother, the Hon. Allan Campbell, Comptroller of the City of New York, and Dr. Meredith Clymer, formerly in the military service.

LIEUTENANTS H. M. Roach, J. M. Arrasmith, W. P. Burnham and Alexander Thomas, visited New York last week for the purpose of obtaining equipments and uniforms. Previous to their final examination at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, they obtained a grand average of over 90 per cent. in their examinations for promotions to Lieutenants, before the Department Board.

The *Pioneer Press* says: "Gen. Howard has made himself especially obnoxious to his staff in Omaha by ordering the Department Headquarters closed on Sundays. It was the custom of officers and clerks to get their Sunday mail in the building and spend some time in social converse. Howard spends the whole day in city missionary work, but his staff don't care to follow his example, and denounces his order as onerous and parental."

ASSISTANT Surgeon A. H. Appel, U. S. A., and Mrs. Appel, arrived in New York, July 18, from Dakota. Dr. Appel will go to a post in Maj.-Gen. Hancock's Department.

GEORGE Alfred Townsend in the *N. Y. Tribune* says:

Mr. Laurier the banker, was of Huguenot descent; he left five children, one of whom was Mrs. McKee Dunn, wife of the late Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, who was a member of Congress and a Republican, and his daughter married Mr. D. R. McKee, the chief of the Associated Press agents in Washington, whose parents are from Harford County, Md. I hear from another source that just before the rebellion broke out Albert Rust, of Arkansas, a brow-beating character, insulted Gen. Dunn, who thereupon called on Cassius M. Clay to take a message to Rust. Mr. Clay was obliged to decline on account of some untangling circumstance, but he said: "I can recommend you to quite as good a man as I am for an affair of this kind, in Mr. Thomas Hawkins, of Louisville." Hawkins had figured in a good many duels as the arranger, second, etc., and possessed that subtle, diplomatic experience to bring his principal off without a fight, if possible, but at any rate without a stigma, even if fight was necessary. He was a Democrat, but a number of the Democrats of that day from personal and other reasons went to Gen. Dunn's support. Rust chose for his second Hindman, who was afterward assassinated at his house in Helena, and who was a bloodthirsty man though also of finesse as a second. As soon as Hindman found Dunn was in the hand of a sharp, fierce set of Democrats, he advised Rust to get out of the difficulty where he would probably have to fight and would lose even party prestige. Gen. Dunn's wife, it is said, gets \$1,000,000 at least from her father's estate, and he succeeded the Hon. Joseph Holt at the head of the legal bureau of the Army.

A WHITE servant girl in the family of Lieut. G. T. Bates, Marine Corps, of Annapolis, while laboring under temporary insanity, a few days ago, attacked and severely injured Col. Waugh, of Washington, father-in-law of Lieut. Bates, 83 years old and very feeble. The shock, it is feared, will prove serious.

GEN. T. H. Ruger, U. S. A., has returned to Helena from a trip to Fort Maginnis, Montana.

COL. C. L. Best, U. S. A., of Fort Warren, Mass., left there July 18, to be absent until next week.

ASST. Surg. Charles Richard, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week from the West, and left again for Fort Adams, R. I., his new post.

The dismissal of 1st Lieutenant S. N. Holmes, 13th U. S. Infantry, promotes 2d Lieutenant Geo. R. Cecil, of that regiment to a first lieutenancy.

GEN. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago from a trip to St. Paul and Fort Snelling.

COL. C. Sutherland, U. S. A., comes East from San Francisco on a few months leave. His many friends in New York City will be glad to see him again.

COL. E. A. Carr, 6th Cavalry, has been cordially welcomed by his old friends in San Francisco, and expects to remain there for some time.

CAPT. E. B. Hubbard, U. S. A., has returned from San Francisco to Fort Huachuca, A. T., to await further disposition of his case.

LIEUT. Colonel H. L. Chipman, 7th Infantry, is the guest of Lieutenant Johnson, A. D. C., at Fort Snelling, during his tour as a member of the Ilges Court-martial.

CAPT. Wells Willard, U. S. A., will spend a portion of the summer in the East, for the benefit of his health.

LIEUT. R. W. Dowdy, 17th Infantry, is spending a short time at Minnetonka, prior to assuming his duties as Military Instructor, at the University of the South, near Nashville.

The *Philadelphia Press* says that Gen. Swain, in speaking of the case of Capt. John P. Walker, said that, at the last court-martial, Walker conducted his own defence so ably as to cause all present to doubt the prevailing impression that he was insane; indeed, his defence was more thoroughly and strongly presented than was the prosecution conducted by the judge-advocate of the court. Personally Gen. Swain does not think Capt. Walker is insane, but considers him eccentric and of lofty ideas, and not a stickler for rigid discipline in unimportant matters. Walker was committed to the insane asylum in the last instance without having been subjected to a medical examination. He claims that he is persecuted by personal enemies in the War Department and his regiment. It is said that he proposes to seek his release from the asylum under a writ of habeas corpus. Two years ago, when President Garfield lay dying at the Executive Mansion, Walker created a sensation one night by appearing in full uniform with drawn sword among the

anxious crowds surrounding the White House grounds, and demanding to be admitted to the mansion. After considerable effort he was secured by the police, and removed to his residence, when he soon quieted down.

The *London Times* says:

It has been often assumed that the disappearance of the Comte de Chambord would place the Comte de Paris in the position of acknowledged chief of the French Royalists. This is by no means certain. Louis Philippe's grandson descends from Philip Duke of Orleans, who was brother of Louis XIV., but there are direct descendants of Louis XIV. in the persons of Don Carlos of Spain and his son, Don Jaime, a boy of 13, who is understood to be the heir to the Comte de Chambord's private property. Don Carlos springs from the stock of Philip V., Louis XIV.'s grandson, who on accepting the Spanish crown formally renounced for himself and his heirs forever all claims to the Bourbon succession in France. But in 1830 Ferdinand VII. abrogated the Salic law that his daughter might succeed him; and Philip V.'s descendants in the direct male line being thus excluded from the throne, Don Carlos claims that the act of renunciation made under the Salic law has become void. It might exercise the wits of jurists to determine whether an exiled Spanish King could become a Frenchman like his forefathers by a mere act of volition; but the strength of Don Carlos's position as possible heir to imaginary rights does not rest only on the fact that he is a Bourbon of straighter lineage than the Comte de Paris, and that he married the daughter of the Comte de Chambord's only sister.

No ONE who knows Gen. Thomas G. Pitcher can have believed for a moment the stories set afloat concerning his management of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y. After an investigation the Board of Trustees of the Home met in executive session, July 14, and adopted resolutions fully exonerating Gen. Pitcher and commending his course, and discharging the authors of the untrue reports concerning him from the Home, the Rev. John Cowan, James Turner, and Felix Duffy. The resolutions also exonerate Trustee Jonathan Robie and Quartermaster Leavans from the charges preferred. The evidence will be printed for the State officers and the Legislature.

GEN. G. B. McClellan and family and Commodore P. H. Cooper, U. S. N., were guests this week at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, Coney Island.

PASSWD Assistant Engineer Bull, of the *Powhatan*, has gone East on ten days' leave of absence.

CHAPLAIN H. H. Clark, U. S. N., recently attached to the *New Hampshire*, is spending the summer with his friends in Maine.

The family of Capt. A. W. Johnson, U. S. N., will spend the summer at Saratoga.

LIEUT. C. W. Abbott, Jr., of the 12th Infantry, son of Pay Director Abbott, U. S. N., is paying a visit to his home in Warren, R. I.

MAJORS Throckmorton and Scully, Capt. Roder and Fuger, and Lieut. Ennis, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, were guests of the veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at Rocky Point, on the occasion of their visit this week to Newport.

Mrs. Johnston, widow of General Albert Sydney Johnston, and her daughter, will make their future home in New York.

Miss Van Lew, who has been lately appointed to a position in the Post Office Department, is noted for her pluck. During the war, Union soldiers confined in Libby warehouse were frequently aided by Miss Van Lew to escape, and her house was a refuge in the latter days of the war for numerous escaped prisoners. So offensive had Miss Van Lew become to her neighbors that two nights before the evacuation of Richmond a mob was organized to burn her house down. She pluckily defied them, and, calling the ringleaders by name, she informed them that General Grant would be in Richmond within twenty-four hours, and that if a shingle of her house was disturbed, she would retaliate in kind when the Union forces arrived.

A DESPATCH to the *Boston Herald* from St. Paul says: Gen. H. H. Sibley, "the hero of the Sioux outbreak in 1862," is lying critically ill at his residence in this city. General Sibley's life has been a romance from his earliest youth. He is now seventy-two years old. At twenty-three he was taken in as a partner in the American Fur Company, and stationed at Mendota, in this State, as agent for the company. That point was the only settlement on the frontier. There, in a large stone house, he lived in true baronial style. He entertained there Captain Marryatt, Colonel Fremont, Featherstonhaugh, the traveller, and other distinguished wanderers in this *ultima thule* of the Northwest. He was sent as the first delegate to Congress from the Territory of Minnesota. While the enabling act for this State was before the House Committee on Territories, as a compliment to Sibley his home (Mendota) was named as the capital, but he firmly declined the honor, and insisted on St. Paul as the seat of the State government. Had Mendota been selected, it would have made Gen. Sibley a millionaire. His pride in his good name has kept him out of numerous chances to make money by shrewd enhancement of real estate by legislation. He was the first Governor of the State. His management of the Sioux war was severely criticised for its delays and apparent disregard for the suffering captives, but at the end it was shown that his knowledge of Indian character and sagacious modern warfare was the means of saving hundreds of lives and of releasing every captive safe and sound. When the war was over he hanged forty-three warriors at Mankato, and settled the Sioux troubles permanently. They have lived peacefully on their reservations in Dakota ever since. General Sibley has been an invalid for years, and his closely muffled form, straight as an arrow, is a familiar one. His hauteur and crystal purity of character have kept him apart from the masses, but few men are more widely loved than he.

At last accounts Gen. Sibley was improving.

LIEUT. H. T. Reed, 1st U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Reed, were to leave Indianapolis, Friday, of this week, for Fort Apache, A. T., by way of Fort Leavenworth.

CAPT. S. Baker, 6th Infantry, projects an extended trip through Europe.

A YOUNG officer of the British army named De Vere shot a young lady while playing on Tuesday at lawn tennis at Bedford, near London, killing her on the spot, and then blew out his brains. Jealousy seems to have been the motive of the crime.

The *Servia*, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday had on board Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A.; Col. S. S. Elder, U. S. A., and Mrs. Elder; Col. T. G. Baylor, U. S. A.; Capt. Matthews, and Lieut. Jacques, U. S. N.

COL. J. F. Gregory, U. S. A., of Gen. Sheridan's staff, was a visitor at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, the latter part of the week.

The marriage at Newport Barracks, Ky., July 11, of Lieut. F. S. Foltz, 1st U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Mary F. Keefer, daughter of Major James B. Keefer, paymaster U. S. Army, was a social event at that post. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. J. Stuard, of the Presbyterian Church, and the attendants were Miss Julia Hunt, daughter of Gen. Hunt, and Lieut. Landis, 1st U. S. Cavalry. The groom, Lieut. Foltz, is the son of the late surgeon general of the U. S. Navy. Mrs. Foltz, accompanied by her two sons, arrived the day before the wedding from Philadelphia, and were the guests of Major and Mrs. Keefer. Immediately after the wedding the young couple left for White Sulphur Springs and the East. In Philadelphia, the home of Mrs. Foltz, a reception will be tendered Lieut. and Mrs. Foltz on their homeward bound trip. In October they go to Walla Walla, W. T., where the regiment of the groom is stationed. Among the guests at the wedding were Mrs. Gen. Foltz, Messrs. C. T. and J. C. Foltz, Major and Mrs. J. B. Keefer, Mr. Frank Keefer, Miss Carrie Keefer, Gen. and Mrs. Hunt, Col. and Mrs. Corbin, Col. and Mrs. Guenther, Col. and Mrs. Van Voast, Gen. and Mrs. Dana, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunt, née Drum, Miss Pettis, Miss Hearne, Miss Fearons, Miss Hunt, and Miss Hazard.

From the Cincinnati *Enquirer* we learn that the Army Club, of Newport Barracks, Ky., entertained their lady friends Wednesday evening, July 11, the occasion being the inauguration of a happy custom in future to be observed and christened "Ladies' Night." All present seemed to enjoy the occasion, and will look forward to the following Wednesdays of each week with more than a passing interest. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Hunt, Miss Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Col. and Mrs. Woodruff, Lieut. Hunt and bride, née Blossom Drum, Col. and Mrs. Corbin, Major and Mrs. Keefer, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Gen. Foltz, Dr. Phythian and daughter, and Mr. Lyman Rice and sister.

The Apache *Rocket*, of July 13, has the following Fort Davis, Tex., items: Gen. M. P. Small, U. S. A., arrived last night from San Antonio. Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, 10th Cav., on leave, is now with his family at Valley View Springs, Va. Major Muhlenberg, of the Pay Department, paid the troops this week. Capt. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cavalry; Dr. V. Havard, U. S. A., and Lieut. W. Geary, 19th Infantry, arrived at the post this week, preparatory to starting out on the surveying expedition in the Chisos Mountains and other sections of the Rio Grande country.

From the Leavenworth *Times* we learn that Lieut. Rozier Claggett, 23d U. S. Infantry, is to be married in September to Miss Lillie Black, daughter of Col. Black, of that regiment.

An "Army tea," in honor of Lieut. J. T. Thompson, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Thompson, of Newport Barracks, Ky., was given last Friday by Judge Hagans and Mrs. Hagans, of Mount Auburn, Cincinnati. Amongst those present were Gen. H. J. Hunt, Gen. J. J. Dana, and Mrs. Dana, Col. Glenn, and Mrs. Glenn, Col. Corbin, and Mrs. Corbin, Col. Woodruff, and Mrs. Woodruff, Gen. Bell, and Mrs. Bell, and Surg. Brown, and Mrs. Brown, Major Keifer, and Mrs. Keifer, Lieut. Dudley, and Mrs. Dudley, Lieut. Hunt, U. S. A., and bride, née Drum, Lieut. O'Connell and Mrs. O'Connell, Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, etc.

The following officers have been admitted to membership of the Naval Mutual Aid Association since our last report: Surgeon W. K. Scofield, Commander Albert Kautz, Passed Assistant Surgeons A. C. H. Russells, F. C. Dale, and L. B. Baldwin; Lieut.-Comdr. Hergman; Lieuts. H. J. Hunt and B. M. Doyle; Ensigns C. H. Harlow and L. H. Gibbons.

GEN. JOSEPH L. CHAMBERLAIN resigned the presidency of Bowdoin College, presumably on account of his slow recovery from the surgical operation recently performed on him, but the trustees did not act on the resignation.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending July 19, 1883: Major J. C. Baily, Medical Department; Lieut. O. B. Satterlee, 3d Artillery; Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, and family, 10th Cavalry; Lieut. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Infantry; Col. W. B. Shafter, 1st Infantry. Navy—P. A. Surg. H. M. Martin; Capt. Henry Russell.

CAPTAIN CHARLES H. INGALLS, recently appointed Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to report by letter to the Quartermaster-General from New York, where he is expected to arrive in about ten days or two weeks. He is not ordered to New York for any permanent duty, but in order that he may obtain the bondmen required for his new position. It is also understood that he will enter into the bonds of matrimony while there. And it is probable that after his marriage he will be stationed at the Quartermaster's Department in New York for awhile in order that he may become accustomed to his new duties.

The following Army officers registered at the A. G. O., Washington, D. C., during the present week: 2nd Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, 1st Arty., Ebbitt House, under orders to sail for San Francisco, July 20; Col. Wm. B. Shafter 1st Inf., Ebbitt House, inspecting recruiting rendezvous; Lt. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf., Ebbitt House, on delay S. O. 139, Hdqrs. Dept. Mo.; Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, 10th Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave.

GENERAL O. B. WILCOX, U. S. A., revisited the State camp at Peekskill this week, and inspected the 9th New York Regiment.

GENERAL H. J. HUNT, U. S. A., and his aide, Lieutenant Dudley, visited Little Rock Barracks, Ark., the latter part of this week.

THE ARMY.

DISMISSAL OF LIEUT. S. N. HOLMES.

Hdqrs. A., A. G. O., WASHINGTON, July 17, 1883.

G. C. M. O., No. 32.

I. Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Bliss, Texas, pursuant to S. O. No. 90, dated May 1, 1883, and No. 107, dated May 24, 1883, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and of which Col. Henry M. Black, 23d Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried Lieut. Samuel N. Holmes, 18th Infantry.

Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." (Five specifications.)

Charge II.—"Making and presenting false and fraudulent claims against the United States, in violation of the 60th Article of War."

To which charges and specifications the accused, 1st Lieut. Samuel N. Holmes, 18th Infantry, pleaded "not guilty."

Finding.—The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, 1st Lieut. Samuel N. Holmes, 18th Infantry, as follows:

Charge I.—Of the 1st specification, "not guilty;" of the 2d specification, "guilty;" of the 3d specification, "guilty;" of the 4th specification, "guilty;" of the 5th specification, "guilty;" of the charge, "guilty."

Charge II.—Of the 1st specification, "guilty;" of the 2d specification, "guilty;" of the charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—And the court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieut. Samuel N. Holmes, 18th Infantry, "to be dismissed the service of the United States."

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Samuel N. Holmes, 18th Infantry, having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the record forwarded, in accordance with the provisions of the 106th Article of War, for the action of the President, the following are his orders endorsed thereon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 16, 1883.

The sentence in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Samuel N. Holmes, 18th Infantry, U. S. Army, is hereby confirmed.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War the sentence in the case of 1st Lieut. Samuel N. Holmes, 18th Infantry, will take effect July 24, 1883, from which date he will cease to be an officer of the Army.

The specifications of which the accused was found guilty allege the sale of his pay account for February, 1883 (\$137.50), to three different persons, viz.: the State National Bank of El Paso; E. G. Smith, post trader, N. M.; J. H. Squier and Co.; two of which accounts were paid, one by Major W. F. Tucker and the other by Major Chas. I. Wilson; also the sale of his pay account for March, 1883, to the State National Bank; the First National Bank, El Paso, and to J. H. Squier and Co. The specification of which the accused was acquitted alleged the sale of his February pay account to the First National Bank of El Paso.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, July 7, 1883.

The officers composing the class which was the first to pass through the various courses of study and practice at the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry having completed the prescribed course and been ordered to their respective stations, the Major General Commanding the Department desires to convey to them his appreciation of the close application to study and the zealous performance of duty which they exhibited during their term at the school, notwithstanding the discomforts to which they were necessarily exposed during the first months of duty here.

The fact that so large a number of young men not specially selected comported themselves in all respects so uniformly well and were able to make such progress in the study of their profession as was exhibited in the final examinations, is a pleasing augury of the future of the Army.

The Major General Commanding, in taking leave of the class, hopes, and believes, that their coming service may be as conspicuous and their several lots as bright as their conduct while here so richly deserves.

By command of Major General Pope:
E. R. PLATT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF TEXAS, July 9, 1883.

In view of the postponement of Dept. competitions until September, August 25 is fixed as the date upon which competitors for places upon the Dept. team should report at Fort Clark.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, July 9, 1883.

Fixes the distribution for the coming fiscal year to the several posts of extra duty pay in the Q. M. D.

CIRCULAR 17, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, July 14, 1883.

Publishes record of target practice of troops serving in this Dept. for the month of June, 1883, for the information of all concerned.

By an error in Circular 13, in printing the letter of the battery, credit was improperly given Battery H, 3d Artillery. The marked improvement in target practice mentioned therein was made by Battery L, 3d Artillery (Hew's), which in two months by attentive practice had secured six marksmen, twelve "first-class men" and ten "second-class men" from those previously "third-class men."

CIRCULAR 16, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, July 11, 1

Publishes for the information of officers serving in the Dept. of the South a Synopsis of Orders relating to Target Practice, compiled by 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Kobbe, 3d Artillery, and revised to include recent Orders, by 1st Lieut. E. S. Dudley, 3d Artillery, Acting Chief Ordnance Officer of the Dept., in charge of Target Practice.

CIRCULAR 25, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, July 13, 1883.

Publishes extracts, taken from the reports of Target Practice of Companies in the Dept. of the Platte, for May.

To the Circular are appended two notes. The first says: "The extraordinary average percentage reported by several companies in estimating distances, is conclusive that this duty is not carefully conducted by those company commanders; and evinces inattention on the part of the officers, or collusion among the enlisted men. It is improbable for a company to be composed of men who can estimate distances with such accuracy as to average 90 per cent. if proper care is taken to conceal the actual measurement."

And the second: "Target firing during August and September will be mainly directed to Competition for the Nevada trophy, when practicable to obtain 80 per cent. of the strength of the company at 200 and 300 yards."

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Pope, commanding Dept. of Missouri, accompanied by Captain D. M. Taylor, Ordnance Dept., A. D. C., will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, on public business, to Fort Garland, Colorado (S. O. 142, July 9, D. M.).

Lieut. Col. James F. Gregory, Aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyoming Territory, to carry out the special instructions of the Division of Missouri Commander (S. O. 81, July 17, M. D. M.).

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

Major O. D. Greene, Adjt.-Gen. Dept., will proceed to Forts Canby and Stevens, for the purpose of inspecting the schools at those posts (S. O. 89, July 2, D. Columbia.).

Major J. C. Breckinridge, Asst. Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., to carry out the instructions he has received from the Division Commander (S. O. 66, July 5, M. D. M.).

Leave of absence for one month and ten days, to take effect July 20, is granted Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp. Gen. of the Division (S. O. 82, July 18, M. D. M.).

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

In addition to his other duties, Capt. John F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, Q. M. Dept., will report to the Q. M. Gen. for duty in his office (S. O., July 14, W. D.).

Capt. Chas. H. Ingalls, Asst. Q. M., will repair to New York City and report by letter to Q. M. Gen. (S. O., July 14, W. D.).

Col. James A. Ekin, Asst. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to the Crown Hill National Cemetery, at Indianapolis, Ind., on public business (S. O. 129, July 17, D. E.).

Capt. E. B. Hubbard, Asst. Q. M., now in San Francisco, Cal., will report in arrest to the Comdg. Officer, Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 67, July 7, M. D. P.).

Major G. B. Dandy, Q. M., Chief Q. M. of Dept. of Platte, will proceed to Ogden and Fort Douglas, Utah, Fort Bridger, Rawlins and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on public business (S. O. 73, July 13, D. P.).

The journeys performed by Capt. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M., from Vancouver to Portland, and return, in June, 1883, are confirmed (S. O. 88, June 30, D. Columbia.).

Par. 1, Orders 125, Fort Stanton, New Mex., July 4, 1883, relieving Capt. J. W. Jacobs, A. Q. M., as A. C. S., and appointing 2d Lieut. G. R. Cecil, 13th Infantry, in his stead, is approved (S. O. 75, July 10, D. N. M.).

Major M. P. Small, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Fort Davis and Camp Rice, Texas, upon public business (S. O. 79, July 10, D. T.).

The journeys performed by Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Chief O. S., from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, and return, on May 19, 24, 29, and June 26, 1883, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 87, June 29, D. Columbia.).

Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Dept. of the Platte, is granted Capt. Wells Willard, C. S. (S. O., July 16, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. R. B. Grimes was ordered, July 11, to proceed from Fort Laramie, Wyo., to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and temporarily relieve Asst. Surg. Henry Lippincott (S. O. 72, July 11, D. P.).

A. A. Surg. A. L. Bullington will proceed from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Duncan, Tex., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. R. L. Robertson, who will proceed to Fort Binggold, Tex., for duty (S. O. 81, July 12, D. T.).

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Surg. D. L. Magruder, Medical Director of the Dept., H. Q. Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 145, July 12, D. M.).

Par. 1, S. O. 128, c. 2, D. E., which directs Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell to proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., is revoked, and he is assigned to duty at the post of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and as Asst. to the attending Surg. at Div. and Dept. H. Q. (S. O. 130, July 18, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. Charles Richard will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., for temporary duty (S. O. 130, July 18, D. E.).

The extension of leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. Frederick W. Elbreys is further extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., July 16, W. D.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major C. Irving Wilson, New York City (S. O. 131, July 19, D. E.).

The leave of absence granted Paymaster William M. Maynard is extended to September 1, 1883 (S. O., July 16, W. D.).

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, is granted leave of absence from July 17, 1883 (or from a date as soon thereafter as his services can be spared), to August 28, 1883 (S. O., July 13, W. D.).

Major Joseph P. Farley, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Dover, N. J., to N. Y. City, on public business (S. O., July 14, W. D.).

Capt. William Adams, Ord. Storekeeper, is July 14, 1883, by operation of law, retired from active service, and will proceed to his home (S. O., July 14, W. D.).

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. William D. Wright, Signal Corps, will, as directed in telegram of July 18, proceed from Bismarck, Dakota Territory, to Glendive, Montana Territory, on public business (S. O., July 18, W. D.).

Orders 13.—U. S. Military Telegraph, Office of the Officer in charge, Washington and Idaho Division, Dayton, Washington Ter., June 30, 1883.—2d Lieut. Frank Greene, U. S. A.: The following enlisted men are relieved from extra duty as telegraph repairmen, viz.: Sergeant Michael McGurk, Co. D, 2d Infantry; Privates H. L. Curry, Co. K, A. P. Doell, Co. E, and O. Frazer, Co. I, 2d Infantry; Private Fredk. T. Briggs, Troop H, 1st Cav.; Privates John R. Ball, Co. G, Thomas Sheridan, Co. I, George S. Warren, Co. F, Frank Gray, Co. A, and Geo. W. McElroy, Co. G, 2d Inf.; James M. McDonagh, Battery I, 1st Artillery, and Valentine Mercke, Troop A, 1st Cavalry.

The officer in charge wishes to testify to the unswerving fidelity of all the above named men while on duty under his command. He always found them honest, careful and reliable, and as they now return to their respective companies, he commends them to their officers as men who have never failed him.

LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

2d Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf., is relieved from duty at the post of San Antonio, Texas, and will report to the C. O., Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty as A. A. M. and Acting Commissary of Subsistence (S. O. 79, July 10, D. T.).

Major J. J. Coppinger, 10th Inf., A. A. Insp. Gen., Dept. of Missouri, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth and make an inspection of the following posts: Cantonment on the Uncompahgre and Fort Lewis, Colo.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Forts Wingate, Craig, Cummings, Selden, Bayard, Stanton and Union, N. M., and Fort Bliss, Texas (S. O. 144, July 11, D. M.).

Par. 2, Orders 126, Fort Stanton, New Mexico, July 5, appointing 2d Lieut. G. B. Cecil, 13th Inf., A. A. Q. M., relieving Capt. J. W. Jacobs, A. Q. M., of those duties, is approved (S. O. 75, July 10, D. N. M.).

The A. A. Insp. Gen., Dept. of Platte, will proceed to and inspect Fort Omaha, Neb., and the garrison thereof (S. O. 71, July 9, D. P.).

Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., will make the quarterly inspection for quarter ending June 30, 1883, of the money accounts of the disbursing officers at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 76, July 12, D. N. M.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATION.

Co. F, 20th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to take post at Fort Hays, Kas. Co. I, 20th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Hays, Kas., and will proceed to take post at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Co. H, 20th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed to take post at Fort Supply, I. T. Co. A, 20th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Supply, I. T., and will proceed to take post at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 142, July 9, D. M.).

Troops C (Spaulding's) and M (Fowler's), 2d Cav., are relieved from duty at Fort Custer, M. T., and will march via Fort Maginnis and Benton, M. T., under the command of the senior officer, to take station at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., to relieve Troops H (O'Brien's) and L (Norwood's), 2d Cav. Upon the arrival of Troops C and M, 2d Cav., at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., Troops H (O'Brien's) and L (Norwood's) will be relieved from duty at that post and will march via Benton and Fort Maginnis, M. T., under the command of the senior officer, to take station at Fort Custer, M. T. Such of the baggage of the troops as cannot be taken advantageously by the wagons accompanying the command will be sent via Helena, M. T. Co. E, 15th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Stevenson, D. T., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Buford, D. T. The C. O. Fort Stevenson will leave the post quartermaster and ten enlisted men in charge of the post, to close up all the business of the post, and on the accomplishment of this that officer will turn over the buildings to U. S. Indian Agent Jacob Kauffman, of the Fort Berthold Indian Agency, in accordance with letter of instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, dated May 24, 1883, and proceed with the enlisted men to Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 120, July 9, D. D.).

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers, belonging to regiments serving in the Dept. of Missouri, having been officially announced from H. Q. A., under date of July 2, 1883, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned: 4th Cavalry—1st Lieut. Abram E. Wood, Troop B, to be Captain, Troop I, vice Shoemaker, resigned, (Fort Stanton, N. M.); 2d Lieut. Abiel L. Smith, Troop B, to be 1st Lieutenant, same troop, vice Wood, promoted, (Fort Stanton, N. M.). 24th Infantry—2d Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., Co. H, (Fort Elliott, Tex.) to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Kane, resigned, which carries him to Co. K, (Fort Sill, I. T.) (S. O. 143, July 10, D. M.).

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, Capt. H. A. Theaker, 16th Inf. (S. O. 79, July 10, D. T.). One month, 1st Lieut. George D. Wallace, 7th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 142, July 9, D. M.). One month, to apply for an extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Palmer, 24th Inf., Fort Sill, I. T., to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 143, July 10, D. M.).

Two months, to take effect when another officer of his troop joins it for duty, 1st Lieut. William W. Robinson, Jr., 7th Cav., Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 78, July 12, M. D. M.). 2d Lieut. Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., extended until Sept. 1, 1883 (S. O. 79, July 13, M. D. M.).

Twelve days, to take effect from July 10, 1883, Col. A. McD. McCook, 6th Inf. (S. O. 72, July 11, D. P.). 1st Lieut. George S. Hoyt, R. Q. M. 18th Inf., extended four months (S. O. 73, W. D.).

Major Frederick W. Benteen, 9th Cav., extended two months (S. O. 73, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., extended three months (S. O. 73, W. D.).

1st Lieut. John F. Mount, 3d Art., extended two months (S. O. 73, W. D.).

Two months on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Mil. Div. of Pacific, 1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf. (S. O. 73, W. D.).

Capt. William M. Wherry, 6th Inf., A. D. C., extended two months (S. O. 73, W. D.).

Ten days, Major D. S. Gordon, 2d Cav., at the expiration of which he will report in person at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 121, July 11, D. D.).

One month, to take effect about July 15, Capt. C. A. Dempsey, 2d Inf., Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 89, July 2, D. Columbia.).

One month, to apply for an extension of two months, Capt. W. J. Lyster, 19th Inf., Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 81, July 12, D. T.).

Two months, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1883, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf., Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 80, July 16, M. D. M.).

From Aug. 23, 1883, until Oct. 15, 1883, 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, 2d Cav. (S. O. 80, July 16, M. D. M.).

Twenty days, 2d Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 127, July 14, D. E.).

From July 16 to Sept. 1, 1883, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, 1st Art., A. D. C. (S. O. 29, July 16, M. D. A.).

Two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, 1st Lieut. William P. Vose, 2d Art., Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 29, July 16, M. D. A.).

One month, Capt. Joshua A. Fessenden, 5th Art., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 130, July 18, D. E.).

1st Lieut. George K. Spencer, 19th Inf., extended four months on Surg. certificate (S. O. 74, W. D.).

Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, 2d Art., extended four months on Surg. certificate (S. O. 74, W. D.).

2d Lieut. William T. Howard, 2d Art., still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O. 74, W. D.).

1st Lieut. John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf., extended to Sept. 15, 1883 (S. O. 74, W. D.).

One year, with permission to go beyond sea, Capt. Stephen Baker, 6th Inf. (S. O. 74, W. D.).

Two months, 1st Lieut. James Parker, 4th Cav., Fort Wingate, N. M., to take effect when he has completed and forwarded the reports and maps of the exploration in North-western New Mexico, which he was recently directed to make (S. O. 82, July 18, M. D. M.).

1st Lieut. John M. Webster, 22d Inf., Fort Lyon, Colo., extended one month (S. O. 82, July 18, M. D. M.).

SPECIAL DUTY.

Upon completion of the surveying and exploration duty

assigned him in par. 1, S. O. 83, D. Columbia, 1st Lieut. H. H. Pierce, 21st Inf., will return with his party to Vancouver Bks (S. O. 83, July 2, D. Columbia.).

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, and return, on March 30 and April 16, are confirmed (S. O. 87, June 29, D. Columbia.).

The C. O. Fort Union, N. M., will detail 1st Lieut. W. F. Rice, R. Q. M. 23d Inf., to conduct from that post to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., a detachment of convicts sentenced to confinement in the military prison at that place (S. O. 75, July 10, D. N. M.).

Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cav., having reported to the Comdr. Mil. Div. of Pacific for special duty, will take station in San Francisco, Cal., till further orders. Col. Carr will proceed to Winnemucca, Nev., in connection with the purchase of horses for his regiment; upon completion of which duty he will return to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 86, July 5, M. D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. N. W. Osborne, 6th Inf., will proceed to Ogden, Utah, and inspect the money accounts of the disbursing officers stationed at that place (S. O. 73, July 13, D. P.).

The journeys made by 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st Art., under par. 3, S. O. 55, M. D. P., are approved. Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin will proceed to Winnemucca, Nev., in connection with the purchase of horses for the 3d and 6th Cav., after which he will return to his station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 88, July 10, M. D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. N. B. Switzer, 8th Cav., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Ringgold, and Brown, Tex., upon public business (S. O. 81, July 12, D. T.).

Capt. F. E. Lacey and S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., at Fort Wayne, Mich., are directed to proceed to Island Lake, near Brighton, Mich., and observe and inspect the militia troops to be encamped there for seven days commencing Aug. 7, 1883 (S. O. 130, July 13, D. E.).

Par. 1, Orders 67, post of Fort Clark, Tex., directing Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cav., to proceed, by rail, to Mayers Spring, Tex., and intermediate points, and upon completion to return to Fort Clark, Tex., is approved (S. O. 82, July 13, D. T.).

Par. 9, S. O. 79, D. T., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. H. W. Spole, 8th Cav., to proceed to Leavenworth, Kas., in charge of the guard and prisoners, and to return with the guard to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 82, July 13, D. T.).

Col. Henry J. Hunt, 5th Art., comdg. the Dept. of South, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art., Acting Aide-de-camp, will proceed to Little Rock Bks, Ark., to make an inspection of that post (S. O. 70, July 17, D. S.).

ASSIGNMENTS TO STATIONS.

Major Robert H. Hall, 22d Inf., will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., for duty (S. O. 144, July 11, D. M.).

On the arrival of Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, 5th Cav., at Fort McKinney, Wyo., Major W. T. Gentry, 9th Inf., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty (S. O. 73, July 13, D. P.).

Capt. Charles D. Viele, 10th Cav., will proceed to Jefferson Bks, Mo., and report in person to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service for duty at that post (S. O. 71, W. D.).

RELIEVED.

1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, to take effect upon the arrival of the officer designated to succeed him, and will proceed to the station of the company to which he is transferred (S. O. 142, July 9, D. M.).

2d Lieut. J. E. McCoy, 7th Inf., and T. M. DeFrees, 5th Inf., having satisfactorily passed through the courses of instruction in the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, are relieved from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will join their stations by Sept. 1, 1883 (S. O. 143, July 10, D. M.).

TO REJOIN.

Major I. D. De Russey, 4th Inf., having completed the duty on which he was ordered to Dept. of Platte H. Q., will rejoin his command via Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 71, July 9, D. P.).

ORDERS REVOKED.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 132, June 9, 1883, which orders Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., to be relieved from duty in the Signal Service on Sept. 1, 1883, and join his proper station, is rescinded (S. O. 74, W. D.).

ARMY BORDERS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. G. F. Foote, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Spole, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey, Adj. 8th Cav., will convene at the San Antonio Q. M. Depot, July 9, to examine a certain public horse (S. O. 73, July 7, D. T.).

A Board of Officers is appointed to test, in the ordinary daily rifle practice at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., a shell extractor, submitted July 6, and report in what respect, if any, it is better than that issued by the Ordnance Department, or other shell extractor in use. Detail: Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st Art.; Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. F. C. Nichols, 1st Art. (S. O. 77, July 6, D. Cal.).

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Capt. G. K. Sanderson, 11th Inf., is assigned to command a detachment of recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., July 17, for Fort Monroe, Va. (Order 125, July 12, Rec. Dept., David's Island, N. Y. H.).

1st Lieut. Wm. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Benicia Bks, Cal., and 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Mercer, 8th Inf., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 77, July 6, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. Paul Harwood, 20th Inf., is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and 1st Lieut. F. H. Edmunds, 1st Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 144, July 11, D. M.).

2d Lieut. Jonas A. Emery, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Sully, D. T., to date July 1, 1883 (S. O. 122, July 13, D. D.).

1st Lieut. G. G. Lott, Adj. 11th Inf., is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Sully, D. T., to date July 1, 1883 (S. O. 122, July 13, D. D.).

Capt. Charles T. Witherell, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty on the recruiting service, and will join his company in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 74, W. D.).

1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M., 8th Cav., is detailed (in addition to his present duties) as Recruiting Officer, at Dept. of Texas H. Q., relieving 2d Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf. (S. O. 79, July 10, D. T.).

Par. 3, S. O. 157, July 10, 1883, W. D., is amended to read as follows: "That twenty recruits be forwarded to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for Troop M, 1st Cav." (S. O. 73, W. D.).

Fifty recruits will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 7th Cav., and forty colored cavalry recruits to Fort Riley, Kas., for the 9th Cav.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:
At Fort Halleck, Nev., July 9. Detail: Major George B.

Sanford, 1st Cav., president; Capt. Camillo C. Carr, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. John W. Summerhayes, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles Smith, Jr., 8th Inf., members, and Capt. Augustus W. Corlies, 8th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 76, July 5, D. Cal.).

At Angel Island, Cal., July 9. Detail: Major Andrew S. Burt, 8th Inf., president; Capt. Clarence M. Bailey and Thomas Wilhelm, 1st Lieuts. Gordon Winslow and Edward Lynch, 2d Lieut. Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. C. M. Bailly, Adj. 8th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 76, July 5, D. Cal.).

At Fort Stockton, Tex., July 12. Detail: Major Horace Jewett, 16th Inf., president; 1st Lieut. G. H. Palmer, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. R. Colladay, 2d Lieut. P. E. Tripps and J. B. McDonald, 10th Cav., members, and Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 73, July 7, D. T.).

At Fort Clark, Tex., July 12. Detail: Surg. Anthony Heger, president; Capt. E. G. Fechtel, A. P. Caraher, and H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav.; Capt. G. F. Towle and Richard Vance, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks and R. A. Williams, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Payne, 19th Inf., members, and Asst. Surg. B. D. Taylor, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 73, July 7, D. T.).

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., July 16. Detail: Capt. E. H. Liscomb, 19th Inf., president; Capt. T. B. Robinson, 19th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Ropes, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Pond, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. S. Fowler, 19th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. J. G. Leese, 19th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 79, July 10, D. T.).

At Fort Huachuca, A. T., July 16, for the trial of Capt. Edward B. Hubbard, Asst. Q. M. Detail: Lieut.-Col. C. G. Bartlett, 1st Inf., president; Majors A. K. Arnold and James Biddle, 6th Cav.; Major U. H. Carlton, 3d Cav.; Capt. A. B. Chaffee and W. A. Hafferty, 6th Cav.; Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; Capt. W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav.; Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Charles Morton, 3d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 61, July 5, D. A.).

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., July 16. Detail: Capt. A. B. Wells, 8th Cav., president; Asst. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth; Capt. H. C. Ward and 1st Lieut. S. R. Whitall, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Ellis, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Thurston, 16th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. John Guest, 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 80, July 11, D. T.).

At Fort Clark, Tex., July 19. Detail: Surg. Anthony Heger, president; Capt. A. B. Kauffman, E. G. Fechtel, and H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav.; Capt. G. F. Towle and Richard Vance, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Payne, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. F. Kendall, 8th Cav., members, and Asst. Surg. T. J. O. Maddox, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 81, July 12, D. T.).

At Fort Douglas, Utah, July 19. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Nathan W. Osborne, 6th Inf., president; Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Jeremiah P. Schindel, and Daniel H. Murdoch, 1st Lieuts. Frederick W. Thibaut, George B. Walker, and Bernard A. Byrne, 6th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 73, July 13, D. P.).

At Little Rock Bks, Ark., July 19. Detail: Major E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Art., president; Capt. E. R. Warner, 1st Lieut. J. B. Eaton and H. B. Osgood, 2d Lieut. C. G. Woodward, 3d Art., members, and 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 28, July 14, M. D. A.).

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 17. Detail: Capt. J. A. Fessenden, 5th Art., president; 1st Lieuts. Paul Roemer, D. D. Johnson, A. L. Morton, and W. H. Coffin, 2d Lieut. S. F. Massey and Richard W. Young, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 127, July 14, D. E.).

At Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, Md., July 18. Detail: Major Loomis L. Langdon, 2d Art., president; Capt. F. B. Hamilton, J. G. Ramsay, and Rezin G. Howell, 1st Lieuts. J. E. Eastman and G. F. E. Harrison, 2d Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., members, and 1st Lieut. M. Crawford, Jr., 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 127, July 14, D. E.).

At the post of San Antonio, Tex., July 16. Detail: Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th Inf., president; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art.; Capt. G. F. Foote, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. W. Harrold, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M. 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. W. A. Shunk, 1st Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. C. H. Lester, 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 82, July 13, D. T.).

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., July 24. Detail: Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., president; Capt. Harry C. Oshing and Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieuts. George H. Paddock and James L. Wilson, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Richard W. Young, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. W. Fish, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 131, July 19, D. E.).

The following named officers are detailed as members G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., by par. 2, S. O. 59, D. M.: Capt. James C. Worthington, Med. Dept.; Capt. Charles H. Warrens, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Johnson, 14th Inf. (S. O. 143, July 10, D. M.).

2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav., will report to the C. O. Fort Bidwell, Cal., for Court-martial duty; on the completion of which he will return to his station, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 77, July 6, D. Cal.).

The journey made by Major A. M. Randol, 1st Art., July 9, 1883, from Presidio to San Francisco, Cal., and return, to appear as a witness before a G. C.-M., is approved (S. O. 78, July 10, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cav., is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. constituted in par. 3, S. O. 78, D. T., vice Asst. Surg. B. D. Taylor, relieved (S. O. 79, July 10, D. T.).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 10TH CAVALRY.

We are in receipt of a roster of the non-commissioned officers of the 10th Cavalry, dated May 31, 1883. Following is the list:

Non-commissioned Staff.

Sergeant-Major, George R. Garnett.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, Lindsey Kindricks.
Chief Musician, George A. Brenner.
Saddler Sergeant, James H. Thomas.
Chief Trumpeter, William H. Freeman.

First Sergeants in the Order of their Appointment.

James Brown, I.	John F. Casey, H.	Charles Perry, B.
Thomas H. Ailsup, D.	Robert Elzy, C.	Charles Lyles, A.
Richard L. Johnson, M.	James Logan, E.	David Haskins, F.
Washington's Browns, G.	Edw. C. Liggins, K.	Frank Lewis, L.

Sergeants in the Order of their Appointment.

Daniel Brown, I.	Jefferson Fuller, A.	Philip Letcher, F.
Daniel Johnson, K.	James Rhett, M.	William Lane, F.
Charles Key, E.	Walker Johnson, M.	Milton Ross, D.
Israel Valentine, G.	Charles B. Turner, E.	Saint Foster, M.
Robert Milburn, I.	Benjamin Fotts, I.	James Spears, E.
John H. Bowman, B.	David Robinson, L.	Lewis Allen, C.
Levi Bradley, E.	John Armfield, L.	Robert Anderson, I.
Robert Kearney, D.	Charles Stewart, C.	John T. Taylor, H.
Thomas Maddox, G.	Horace Jackson, D.	Henry Goetz, L.
George W. Foster, K.	Charles Fannell, E.	Harrison Rafter, G.
Winfield Scott, M.	John W. Wright, G.	Wm. H. Givens, C.
Edward Y. Weston, A.	Clayborn Woody, C.	Joseph Jenkins, A.
Isaac Thompson, A.	Folliard Cole, H.	Oliver O. Johnston, B.
George Uricoli, K.	Isaac Jackson, H.	Jonas Cole, L.
Simon Turner, B.	Joseph Stanfield, I.	Nimrod Adams, A.
Stephen S. Ford, B.	Robert Banks, H.	John C. Howerton, L.
James E. Wilson, F.	Isa. H. Alexander, D.	Howard Lockett, B.
Charles Faulkner, H.	Madison Viele, F.	Philip Jones, D.

Corporals in the Order of their Appointment.

Frank H. Green, M. John Graham, K. Joseph Cottman, B.
Lewis M. Smith, E. David Trotter, K. R. Satherwaite, H.
John H. Thomas, E. Mack Morris, B. Joseph Rousey, H.
Thornston Jackson, G. George Green, L. John Allen, K.
Harrison Bachman, E. Alexander Nadall, C. John H. Harris, K.
George Washington, I. Thomas White, M. Robert H. Bantum, C.
Alex. Cheatham, I. Joel Lee, M. Perry Thomas, D.
Thomas Stewart, D. Albert Fulsome, B. Isaac B. Jackson, H.
George Frink, I. James Jackson, G. Johnson Graves, A.
Lewis Carter, I. James Ellis, L. Archibald Gray, L.
John Massey, F. John F. Robinson, L. John W. Graham, B.
Lewis Thompson, D. Henry Stroup, A. Thos. A. Gatewood, C.
Charles Williams, M. Jno. C. Pendergast, A. Edwin Hopkins, G.
Elliot Washington, F. Aug. C. Winfield, A.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Furloughs have been granted for six months to Hopt. Steward Thomas N. Gunn, now at Fort McKinney, W. T.; for two months to Hopt. Steward Henry Huthstainer; for four months to Ord. Sergt. George Bromley, now at Fort Mifflin, Penn.

So much of par. 1, S. O. 124, D. M., as directs Hopt. Steward C. O. Schott to proceed to Fort Hill, I. T., is modified so as to direct him to proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty.—S. O. 145, July 13, D. M.

Par. 3, S. O. 131, June 8, 1893, W. D., relating to Hopt. Steward George Fegan, so amended as to direct him to proceed to the Dept. of Dakota at once.—S. O. July 14, W. D.

Commissary Sergt. Frederick Nirk will, upon the abandonment of the post of Camp on White River, Colo., or when his services are no longer required there, proceed to Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty.—S. O. July 14, W. D.

Commissary Sergt. John Ryan is relieved from duty at Fort Pembina, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Gottlieb Zimmerman, who will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Charles Starr, who will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Thomas Newton. On being thus relieved, Commissary Sergt. Newton will proceed to Fort Pembina, D. T., for duty.—S. O. July 14, W. D.

Ord. Sergt. Patrick Burns (recently appointed from sergeant, Co. H, 8th Inf.), will proceed from Fort Bidwell, Cal., to Fort Montgomery, House's Point, N. Y.—S. O. July 18, W. D.

Ord. Sergt. Adolph Lacapidan (recently appointed from sergeant, Bat. L, 3d Art.), will proceed from Mount Vernon Bks., Ala., to Little Rock Bks., Ark., for duty.—S. O. July 18, W. D.

Ord. Sergt. Francis W. R. Stearns is relieved from duty at Fort McKavett, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty.—S. O. July 18, W. D.

OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

Furloughs have been granted for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to 1st Sergt. Joseph King, Co. G, 13th Inf.; for six months to Sergt. Joseph Sudsburger, Troop B, 4th Cav.

Private Emile Grosnover, Bat. C, 1st Art., committed suicide, July 8, at the Presidio of San Francisco, by shooting himself through the head. Grief for the loss of a brother is said to have been the cause.

Private James Robinson, Co. A, 6th Inf., committed suicide at Fort Douglas, Utah, July 15, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was about 27 years old, unmarried, and leaves relatives in New York. He enlisted in Ohio in 1881.

Private Bernard J. Clancy, Bat. B, 5th Art. (an insane soldier), will be sent from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane.—S. O. 130, July 18, D. E.

So much of the unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private Frederick Achten, Troop C, 6th Cav., as provides for further confinement is remitted; he will be released and returned to duty.—S. O. 72, July 11, D. P.

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Frederick A. Turner, John E. Pierce, and John Hurley, July 18; George T. Horton, July 21; William Kassel, July 23; George Klintonworth, July 23; Edgar B. Rau, Henry Brown, and Aaron M. Whitlock, July 24; Charles H. Adams, July 29, 1893.—S. O. 145, July 12, D. M.

The portion of the sentence in the case of Military Convict John Doyle, late private Troop B, 1st Cav., remaining unexecuted on July 11, is remitted.—G. C. M. O. 65, July 2, D. Cal.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 14, 1893.

RETIREMENT.

Captain William Adams, Ordnance Storekeeper, July 14, 1893.

Gatling Ammunition.—The model 1891 cartridges, calibre .45, will not be used in the calibre .45 Gatling guns until the present method of feeding and extracting cartridges is adapted to them. The old service ammunition, 70 grains powder and 405 grains bullet, will be issued for these guns until further orders (Letter Chief of Ordnance, June 30, 1893.)

Marksman's Buttons.—The General of the Army says there are some good reasons for modification of the order as regards the number of buttons which should be given to the same marksmen; and as the button indicates the wearer as a marksman, he should only wear it when he is borne on the roll as such, and should not wear it when he fails in his work and ceases to be a marksman (Letter, A. G. O., June 29).

Ammunition for Target Practice.—In regard to the expenditure of ammunition, for recruits lately joined the company, in target practice, the Secretary of the War decides that, as the allowance of ammunition for target practice is twenty rounds per man per month, company commanders can only expend for the number of men actually present during the month (Letter, A. G. O., June 26, 1893.)

Engineer Battalion and Post of Wille's Point.—In Orders of July 17, General Abbot directs that during his absence, and at the suggestion of Captain Ruffner, the general supervision of the course of instruction in submarine mining as prescribed in existing orders is devolved upon Captain Willard. 1st Lieutenant John Millis, Corps of Engineers, is appointed Battalion and Post Adjutant and Treasurer, Signal Officer and Recruiting Officer, and to the command of Co. D, and 1st Lieutenant Eugene Griffin is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, to take effect July 18, to enable him to go on leave.

The St. Louis Post-Despatch says: "On July 16, General Winfield Scott Hancock filed a claim in the Probate Court against the estate of the late Mrs. Ada S. Russell. The claim is based upon a note dated in New York City, January 2, 1892, for the sum of \$2,889.89. The affidavit is sworn to and signed by Winfield S. Hancock, Major-General United States Army. The amount of the note was money loaned by General Hancock to Mrs. Russell. Colonel T. T. Gantt is General Hancock's attorney in the matter, and Mr. Charles H. Turner is the executor of Mrs. Russell's estate. The claim was taken under advisement.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Texas.—The Apache Rocket says: "The first U. S. soldier came to the present site of Fort Davis and pitched his tent for a stay on August 10, 1854. The force was the 8th Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Sewell, commanding. Col. Smith, of the Mounted Rifles, who commanded the Department of Texas at that time, was along.

Department of California.—At the Presidio Rifle Range, July 1, three rifle matches took place; the first the Presidio Challenge Trophy open to teams of eight men from any regiment of the U. S. Army, National Guard of California, or the police force of San Francisco; distance, 200, 500, and 800 yards, any military rifle, 10 shots at each distance. The second, a company team match for a trophy, open to teams of five men from any battery or company in the Army, the National Guard of California, or police force of San Francisco. The third, open to all members and associates of the Presidio Rifle Club; distance, 200 and 500 yards, Springfield rifle, five shots at each distance. On this occasion the Presidio Rifle Range, just completed at the expense of a great amount of labor and care, were used for the first time since their completion. They are pronounced to be the finest in the United States, if not in the world, being supplied with all the modern improvements, and including wind-gauges of such completeness and accuracy as to enable the shooter to aim his rifle with precision.

Major J. P. Sanger, with Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, has returned to the Presidio from its extended march, which, taking it all in all, has been an exceedingly profitable one professionally for officers, men, and horses.

Department of Arizona.—News came to Wilcox, July 13, that from 75 to 80 hostile Chiracahans were at San Bernardino waiting to surrender. Capt. Rafferty, with one troop of cavalry, went from Fort Bowie to escort the surrendered hostiles. The hostiles are well posted in regard to the movements of the American authorities, and would not consent to surrender until Gen. Crook had been given charge of reservation affairs.

Advices from Tucson of July 19 assert that the Apaches are still murdering in Mexico. The despatch says: "The Mexicans are very bitter towards Gen. Crook, whose campaign has, they say, proved a curse to that country, as he has relieved the savages of the cure of women, children, and disabled old men, leaving the warriors free to commit depredations in Sonora. It is not believed here that any of the able-bodied warriors will come to General Crook." We should know better what this story was worth if we knew who was responsible for it. It does not agree with the official reports.

Department of the Missouri.—The telegraph line over the Wichita route was completed July 7, and Fort Scott, Kansas, can now communicate with Wichita direct. A despatch from Okmulgee, I. T., says: "The troubles in the Creek Nation are practically adjusted, and no further bloodshed is feared. Chief Spichee and his followers are now at home and inclined to live peacefully. United States troops are stationed at Tulsa, Okmulgee, and other points in the Creek country, to prevent the factions going to war, should they be so inclined.

Department of the East.—No. 9, of Vol. 1, of the Fort Monroe Gazette has reached us, and although some editorial changes are announced, it still remains a good local paper. From it we note the following: Battery K (Oale's) has succeeded in preserving its name of best shooting battery of the 2d Artillery. The popular 1st sergeant will have the honor again this year of wearing the regimental medal. July 3, the fort was alarmed by the trumpets braying and the gun firing twice—the alarm of fire—in a brief space of time the entire fort was as busy as a bee-hive. The guard at its post under the officer of the day, Lieut. Catlin, 2d Artillery. The engines, hose, etc., were directed to repair to the redoubt, where it was discovered that the grass was ignited: the day had been very hot and mortar practice had taken place in the vicinity, such is the way the fire is accounted for. A few moments was sufficient to put the fire completely out, but much apprehension was felt by many, as the laboratory was quite close, and the fire which was attendant with such fatal results at the same place was fresh in many minds. An accident occurred, July 4, which has caused Sergt. M. Fetters to become an inmate of the hospital. He had charge of a mortar, and was spreading the charge of powder in the bottom of the piece, when it exploded, and inflicted serious injuries on his face, left arm, and chest. July 6, a very interesting game of base ball was played in the garrison. Lieut. Strong played very well on 2d base, and made some very wonderful catches. Lieut. Loveridge, as catcher performed his part well, and is a plucky catcher. Mr. Harry Loder (who is on a visit to his father, Col. Loder,) is well known in the garrison, so we need make no comment on his play, further than to say he played as well as usual. The winning nine was: Mr. H. Loder, c.; Mr. Levering, p.; Mr. Simmons, 3b.; Mr. Castleman, ss.; Lieut. Townley, 2b.; Lieut. Schroder, rf.; Lieut. Simpson, cf.; Lieut. Garrard, lf.; Mr. Oator, 1b.—15 runs; and the losers: Lieut. Rumbough, p.; Mr. Price, ss.; Mr. Jones, lf.; Lieut. Loveridge, 3b.; Lieut. Strong, 2b.; Lindsey, c.; Mr. Grunway, rf.; Mr. Paul, cf.; Mr. Hirst, 1b.—10 runs. Lieut. Stuart was scorer.

Department of the Columbia.—Recently while Light Battery E, 1st Artillery, was drilling on the Reserve at the Vancouver Barracks, the horses attached to one of the guns became unmanageable and commenced carrying on at a fearful rate. Private Satterly, who was riding one of the leaders, was thrown to the ground and trampled upon by the wheels, one of them stepping upon his breast, causing an internal injury. The wheels of the caisson also ran over his ankles, which were badly lacerated, but no bones broken. He was taken to the hospital, and is getting along favorably.

Department of Dakota.—From a Fort Randall letter we glean the following: There are at present four companies of the 15th Infantry here, Col. P. T. Swaine commanding, whose staff consists of Lieut. George H. McKenzie, reg. adjt., one of the jolliest, whole-souled fellows we ever met, and who is spoken of by his subordinates as the "king" of good fellows, and Lieut. C. H. Clark, Q. M. The companies are commanded by Capt. C. H. Conrad, assisted by Lieut. Garst; Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff, assisted by Lieuts. Davis and Rowan; Capt. J. W. Bean, assisted by Lieut. Payne, and Capt. S. B. Stafford, assisted by Lieuts. Burnham and Bianvell. All the officers have their families with them excepting Capt. Bean and Capt. Stafford. The latter contemplates spending the Fourth with his family in the East, and on his return to the post he will receive a hearty welcome from the "boys," as he is one of those jolly good-natured men, and will be greatly missed during his absence. Dr. J. D. Hall cares for the sick and disabled at the post, and many are the good comments regarding his estimable wife and himself. The ladies of the post are constantly busy, giving parties, holding concerts, and the many ways in which they alone are adept in making Army life pleasant and enjoyable.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Beed. A despatch from Halifax, N. S., announces her arrival at that place, July 14, eight days from New York.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At New York. Arrived June 7.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Sailed July 11 for La Guayra to participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the Washington statue at Caracas on the 31st of July.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Will be sent on a visit to the fishing grounds, and after visiting them will go up the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec. Temporarily detained at Norfolk on account of a Court-martial ordered on one of her officers.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore T. S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. (f. s. a. s.) At Montevideo, June 6.

Orders sent to Commodore Phelps to proceed to Coast of Madagascar, visiting St. Augustine and Tullen Bays, on the S. W. Coast of Mourandava; Nas Beh and Majunga on the W. Coast; Tamatave on the E. Coast, and such other places as he may consider necessary. Also to visit the Comono Islands and such other Islands within the limits of the S. A. Station as he may desire or find necessary. To visit ports on East Coast of Africa, extending as far North as Zanzibar. Upon return to E. Coast of South America to visit Island of St. Helena.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. En route home. Expected September 1 next at Hampton Roads.

NIRPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Sailed from New York for South Atlantic Station, June 14.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Copenhagen, July 5.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Sierra Leone May 24, and expected to leave on May 28 for Gaboon River.

KRASSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At New York, fitting out for European Station. Will probably sail early in August.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Alaska, June 15.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Sailed June 19 from Honolulu to Callao.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Cruising on the Chilean Coast. Letters should be sent to Consul at Panama. Will probably go to Guayaquil to look after American interests.

LAKEAWANNA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Left Honolulu March 21, and arrived at Tahiti April 19. There she took in fresh provisions, and sailed April 20 for Callao, arriving there June 19, having been under sail 76 days, and under steam 14 days. Officers and crew well. After overhauling her rigging she will be sent to Guayaquil.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut.-Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. Lying near the Island of San Lorenzo, in Callao Bay, Peru, at last accounts.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. The telegraph reports that she sailed from Callao for Hampton Roads, July 17, via Cape Town. Will touch at Honolulu on her way to Japan, and will visit the Island of St. Helena after leaving the Cape of Good Hope.

WAHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. Left Honolulu April 17, on a cruise, expecting to return to Callao by September or earlier by way of Samoa Islands.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Arrived at Zanzibar, July 17. All well.

Our correspondent on the *Enterprise* gives an account, published elsewhere, of the achievements of her crew in base ball playing. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Telegram* gives a report of their triumphs in rowing. He says: "The *Enterprise* from Norfolk to China, via Cape Town, put into Simon's Bay in the early part of June, on her way eastward, and shortly after her arrival a challenge was sent on board from her Majesty's ship *Briton* to row their six-oared galley against the six-oared whaler, which a few days back gained the race in Table Bay against a boat's crew of her Majesty's ship *Bodicea*. The course was three miles, and so that there might be no danger from fouling, there were separate rounding buoys, each marked with the national flag of its boat. The race took place at half-past one P. M., when both crews set well to their work and turned the buoys together. It was, however, in coming home that the superiority of the American boat was seen, for at almost every stroke she seemed to be gradually distancing the Briton's, and came in some two minutes ahead of her." A programme of the concert given at Cape Town by the *Enterprise*, on the 26th of May, is also published.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington.

At Bombay, India, June 1.

MONSIEUR, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. Off Roze Island, Sals River, Corea, June 4.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gilden. At Hong Kong June 2.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. Reported at Shanghai June 23.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick.

Arrived at Honolulu June 18, after a pleasant passage of 39 days from Callao. Found in port the *Hartford* and the French corvette *Eclairer*. The latter left there June 22 for Hilo, whence she would take to San Francisco the astronomers who observed the Solar Eclipse at Caroline Islands. On June 20 Commander McCormick, accompanied by six of the officers, was accorded an audience with his Majesty King Kalakaua. Expected to sail for Yokohama, Japan, July 5. Health of the ship continued excellent.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate sails, 13 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. Left Newport, R. I., on the morning of July 12, on a cruise to Lisbon, Gibraltar and Madeira, to return about the 15th of October to Newport.

George Fallen, an apprentice boy on the *Jameson*, becoming tired of a seafaring life, determined to desert rather than accompany her on another voyage. He accordingly arranged with his brother that, as soon as she was underway, he would strip off his uniform, and, jumping overboard, would swim to the shore, where the latter would meet him with a dry suit of clothes. The brother waited until he saw the *Jameson* put to sea, which was July 12, and then, concluding that George had been allowed no opportunity to carry out his part of the programme, left for home. On the afternoon of July 18 the body of the unfortunate lad was subsequently washed ashore on Coaster's Harbor Island, so much decomposed as to necessitate almost immediate burial. An inquest was held and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship. At her anchorage off West Twenty-third street, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 17, for Provincetown, Mass., commencing her summer cruise.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Sailed from Newport, R. I., July 17, commencing her summer cruise. Her first stopping place will be Wickford, R. I.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieutenant Uriel Sebree. Arrived at Norfolk yard, July 17, for repairs, having started to Hampton Roads, where she was to be inspected. Machinery broke down.

POWHATAN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. Arrived at New York July 7. Undergoing repairs. Will be kept here for some weeks yet.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. On June 2 was off the coast of Salvador, C. A. Expects to arrive in San Francisco some time in August.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At Lisbon June 10, and has sailed for Madeira.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. J. F. Merry, commanding temporarily. Despatch vessel. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 13.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Left St. John's, N. F., June 29 for Lady Franklin Bay in company with the *Proteus*.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate (sails), 10 guns, Practice ship, Naval Academy, Commander N. H. Farquhar. The latter part of August will return to Annapolis. Sailed from the Delaware Breakwater on July 5, at 5.40 A. M. on a cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth July 16.

DALC, 3d rate (sails), 8 guns, Practice ship, Naval Academy, Commander Charles D. Sigbee. Sailed from Annapolis, Md., June 16, on the summer cruise of the Cadets. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 15. Will return to Annapolis the latter part of August.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, Ensign Wm. Braunsreuther. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C. Advertised for sale.

PHLOX, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. C. D. McRitchie. At the Navy-yard, Washington, May 8.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catskill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthion; *Lehigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Ocean Steamer—The wrong man: "Will you be kind enough, sir, to inform me, sir, the location of No. 418?" "Take two turns and a half hitch, let go the weather main brace, clew up yer t'gallant stay sail, port yer helm, and ask the man at the wheel." "Thanks."—*Life*.

The much advertised Irish bug-a-boo, known as the Fenian Rams, or Torpedo boats, left their quiet resting place at Pampano, N. J., July 13, with the help of a tug boat, to which they were made fast by a hawser, and started for New Haven, Conn. Off Whitestone, L. I., the smaller of the two Rams suddenly filled with water, broke her tow-line and took a "header" down below. As she did not "bob up serenely," but preferred to lay at the bottom of the river, the tug-boat proceeded with the remaining ram, which it hauled safely to New Haven. Then a long consultation was held by certain Irish Nationalists, who refused to state why the ram was there or where it was going.

The *Ossipee* at League Island will probably be completed about the 1st of January, and the *Shenandoah* at Boston November next.

The Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk*, during a gale on July 15 inst., was driven ashore below Fortress Monroe, and efforts to get her off failed. The commandant at Norfolk was instructed to send his available tugs to assist her.

The *Triana* arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, from Newport, R. I., on the 14th of July, with the U. S. tug *Cohasset* in tow.

There is a great deal of work to be done on the *Trenton* before she will be ready for sea. Her cabin bulkhead has been moved forward 23 feet. She has bath rooms between the ward room and stowage, one on each side. She has the ventilating system which has given such satisfaction on the

Richmond, and she will have electric lights in all her state-rooms, etc., etc. She will hardly be ready for sea before the 1st of September.

A HONOLULU correspondent writes: "There is much curiosity here to ascertain the cause of the action of Captain C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., commanding the *Hartford*, when here. So far as the particulars are known they are these: 'A princess had died, and King Kalakua sent word to Captain Carpenter that when the funeral ceremonies were over it was his intention to visit the *Hartford*, to inaugurate a series of boat races and other amusements for the entertainment of the officers and crew. Captain Carpenter on receiving the intimation ordered his vessel under weigh and steamed out beyond the reef so that she could not be reached from shore. This action has caused much comment.'

The tube for the 10-inch breech-loading rifle-gun ordered by Capt. Seward, Chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau, from Whitworth, of England, some time ago, is expected at the Washington Navy-yard during the month of August. The gun will be made at the yard and work will be commenced upon it as soon as the tube arrives. It will be what is known as a wire-wound gun consisting of tube and jacket in wire. It will be 323 inches in length, 37 inches in diameter, at the breech, and 16 inches at the muzzle. It is designed to carry a shot of 500 pounds weight, with a charge of powder of 250 pounds. The wire to be used will be manufactured in this country. The gun is intended for one of the large monitors when completed.

It is officially stated at the Navy Department, in reference to the disagreement between Commodore Mayo and Commander McGlenney, that Commander McGlenney granted a leave of absence, without pay, to a clerk, and the leave was approved by Commodore Mayo. Subsequently the latter officer requested the papers, but Commander McGlenney declined to deliver them on the ground that they were addressed to the clerk and were his property, and, although they were in his (McGlenney's) possession, he had no right to give them up. He was afterwards placed under arrest by order of Commodore Mayo for disobedience of orders. The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the matter assembled at Norfolk on Tuesday. The members of the board are: Commodore J. C. P. DeKraft, president; Commodore W. T. Truxtun and Capt. B. C. Johnson, with Lieut. S. C. Lemly as judge advocate. The court in session at the Norfolk Navy Yard will only examine into the question of naval discipline.

There are two courts-martial in session at the Norfolk Navy Yard—one trying Lieutenant Freeman, of the *Vandalia*, and the other two seamen.

The Naval Board appointed some time since to examine and report upon the inventions of Norman Ward have completed the work assigned them, and have submitted a report to the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JULY 17.—Assistant Engineer Frederick C. Bider to the *Swatara*.

JULY 18.—Lieutenant L. C. Logan, to the training ship *New Hampshire* on the 1st of August.

Ensigns John A. Hoogewerf and Wm. H. Allen, to duty at the Naval Observatory.

JULY 19.—Ensign Henry B. Wilson, to the training ship *Saratoga*.

Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 15th of August next.

Paymaster Chas. A. McDaniel, to the receiving ship *St. Louis* on the 1st of August next.

Passed Assistant Engineer John W. Gardner, to the *Michigan*.

Carpenter George W. Davis, to the receiving ship *St. Louis*.

Carpenter Henry Davis, to the training ship *Minnesota* on the 1st of August next.

JULY 20.—Naval Cadets Chas. P. Eaton, George C. Stout, Benj. E. Thurston, Patrick H. Philbin, Chas. W. Dyson, and Lawrence S. Gwyn, to the *Vandalia*.

DETACHED.

JULY 17.—Lieutenant C. H. Lyeth, from the *Minnesota*, and placed on sick leave.

Ensign Chas. A. Gove, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to special duty at Concord, N. H.

Surgeon C. H. White has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the *Lackawanna* on the 20th of June and has been placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffenger has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Lackawanna* on the 20th of June, and has been granted three months' leave from August 1, next.

Assistant Engineer Jay M. Whitman, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to duty at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

Cadet Engineers Jas. L. Wood and Albert E. Smith, from the *Lackawanna*, and ordered home for examination.

Naval Cadet W. T. Webster has reported his return from the *Richmond*, having been detached from that vessel on the 2d of June, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Naval Cadet John B. Jackson, from the *Kearsarge*, and permission to take passage to Europe and report for duty on board the *Lansett*.

JULY 18.—Captain Walter W. Queen, from duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks on the 31st of July and granted leave of absence during the month of August.

Ensign F. B. Brainard, from the *Swatara*, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

JULY 19.—Lieutenant R. B. Ingersoll, from the Naval Observatory on the 20th of August, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Paymaster George H. Griffing, from the receiving ship *St. Louis*, ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymaster H. G. Colby, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 15th of August next, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer John L. Borthwick, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to the *Trenton*.

Carpenter Wm. D. Toy, from the training ship *Minnesota* on the 1st of August next, and placed on waiting orders.

Naval Cadet Silas H. Wright has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Richmond* on the 29th of May last and has been placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Chaplain John R. Matthews extended three months from July 16.

Professor Simon Newcomb has been granted permission to remain abroad until the 1st of September next.

PROMOTED.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Green to be a Commander in the Navy from July 7, 1883.

Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from July 16, 1883.

RESIGNED.

Naval Cadet Hammond Fowler, to take effect June 30, 1884, detached from the *Vandalia* and granted leave of absence till that date.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 18, 1883:

Hugh Gillespie Carrothers, school master, July 13, U. S. S. *New Hampshire*, Newport, R. I.

MARINE CORPS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain C. F. Williams for thirty days from July 17.

To First Lieutenant Jesup Nicholson for one month from September 15.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1883.

G. O. 309.

The regulations for the uniforms of officers of the United States Navy, bearing date January 22, 1883, will not go into effect until the Department so orders.

ED. T. NICHOLS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

THE Powhatan Base Ball Club met with a disastrous defeat, July 18, at the hands of the Marines in the Barracks in Brooklyn. After so much success in the South, the club had gained the right to style themselves champions of the Navy, but their meeting with the Marines has somewhat cooled their ardor. Some "leeway" must, however, be given to a nine who have only the port gangway in which to practice, while the Marines have at least every other day to keep in trim. Difficulty was experienced with the umpire; otherwise the game was one of interest, displaying excellent fielding on both sides. The scores by innings were as follows:

U. S. Marine Guard.....0 5 0 6 0 0 0 1-15

Powhatans.....0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0-6

The Powhatans will recuperate in time to do better at the next meeting with the Marines—at least, they say so! A. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.

Mr. Carruthers, the schoolmaster on board of the *New Hampshire*, committed suicide last Friday by taking oxalic acid. He had been under the influence of liquor for some time; in fact, he had been on a spree since July 4.

The Newport Sanitary Protection Association have just published their annual report, which thus pleasantly refers to Lieut. Comdr. Siedman, a retired naval officer: "To their great regret they have been deprived of the services of Lieut. Comdr. Siedman, one of the founders of the association, who has performed for it most valuable work in the positions both of recording secretary and inspecting engineer, but who has been unavoidably prevented from continuing in office."

A note from an officer on board the U. S. training ship *Jameson*, Comdr. Brown, after she had sailed, says: "As the *Jameson* was about to leave her moorings yesterday the ship rope parted and the ship drifted near the Patrick Rocks. Buoys before she was brought up by the anchor, which was immediately let go. The ship was hauled back to the buoy, and on a second attempt succeeded in getting off without mishap. She passed inside Gull Rock, and was obliged to anchor in the outer harbor off Fort Adams, as the wind and tide became light."

The afternoon concerts at Fort Adams begin at 5 o'clock every Monday and Friday. They are attended by the elite of the place. Quite a number of naval officers attended the hop at the Casino Monday night.

Lieut. C. W. Adams, Jr., U. S. A., is spending his leave of absence at his home in Warren, R. I., near this place.

Major Arthur, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Adams Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of paying the troops.

The revenue cutter *Grant* has been in the Bar for several days.

Gen. George W. Cullum, of New York, was elected vice-president of the Town and County Club at its annual meeting on Tuesday.

The president is Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. The meeting took place at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Bigelow, of New York.

Surgeon Barnette, U. S. A., on duty at Fort Adams, is able to leave his room. He has been a very sick man.

Lieut. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N., has returned from his three weeks' leave and has resumed his duties as executive officer of the training ship *New Hampshire*.

Miss Bhea, the actress, proposes to give an entertainment in this city for the benefit of Charles E. Lawton, Post No. 5, G. A. R. Dr. W. L. Wheeler, formerly of the Regular Army, is acting as surgeon of the post at Fort Adams. Dr. W. resides here, and is a son-in-law of the late William Beach Lawrence, the eminent jurist.

Paymaster Reed, U. S. N., is at the Aquidneck House.

Major-General Davidson, of England, is at the Ocean House.

The veterans of the 7th New York Regiment met with a cordial reception at Rocky Point and Newport on Wednesday.

L. L. Amory, U. S. N., is at the Ocean House.

R. D. Berry, of Fort Worth, Texas, has arrived at the Ocean House.

THE *Trenton Times*, of July 17, spins this yarn:

Just as the 8.10 A. M. express train from Washington to New York was ready to leave that city on Saturday morning last a gentleman and his wife, accompanied by a daughter 22 years old and a niece of 16, entered the parlor car. They were all considerably agitated and many tears were shed. The parents left the girls in charge of the conductor. They were destined for Flushing, L. I. The young lady of 22 was sent away from home in order to break off an engagement with an Army lieutenant, who is not liked by the parents. The girl was determined to marry him. Just after the train started a handsome young man appeared on the scene. He had been hiding in the baggage car. He was the lieutenant's lover. The lovers were soon laughing together. Despite the parent's caution, love had broken all the locks. At sunrise that morning the young lady had stolen from the house, met her lover, been married, and then returned unobserved to her room. The lieutenant left the train at Baltimore. He had just been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on duty. As soon as he gets everything in shape he is coming back to claim his bride. The girl talked with the conductor and asked his advice. He told her to write to her parents when she reached Flushing and tell them what she had done. She refused to give her name or the name of her husband. She said if her parents made a fuss she would leave, as she was of age and her husband is 29 years old. Between Trenton and Jersey City the young bride attracted attention by walking up and down the aisle. She was evidently very much excited.

THE greatest beam of the new ship for which Sir E. Reed has applied for letters patent is placed above the water line. Within an armored hull, in shape like the body of a turtle, he places his armament and motive power; in fact, all the fighting strength of his war ship. This armored hull is supposed to have just sufficient buoyancy to float. To enable it to obtain speed, a light, long, narrow hull is built under it to raise it above the water, and represents the bottom of the new type. The outer plating of this light shell, which is subdivided into numerous compartments, is intended to be far enough removed from the caltrop of the turtle to enable the explosive force of a torpedo to expend itself before reaching the armor of which it is composed.

THE latest addition to the Italian fleet, the *Savola*, was launched on Monday, June 23, at Castellamare. The royal family were present at the ceremony, and the Queen of Portugal christened the ship.

choose another partner, and the fact of his marriage to Miss Carter might have never been made public. It is the newspapers, evidently, that have made all of the trouble; for no one can for a moment suspect that Major Nickerson has not behaved like an officer and a gentleman throughout the whole proceeding. What a pity it is, then, that the Army should be deprived of his services because Cadmus invented letters.

THE NAVY IN THE WAR.

With the volumes* of Rear-Admiral Ammen and Commander Mahan the Messrs. Scribner bring to a close their series of naval histories, which so admirably supplement the series of campaigns on the land.

Admiral Ammen's work, after a preliminary review of the condition of the Navy, treats chiefly of the operations on the Carolina coasts, embracing those at Port Royal, Charleston, Hatteras Inlet, Roanoke Island, Newbern, and Fort Fisher. With these are included sketches of operations on the Florida and Georgia coasts, a discussion of the monitors, and an account of the career of the *Albatross*.

The description of the Port Royal fight, in which the author was Lieutenant, commanding the *Seneca*, brings up some amusing incidents, one of them being that of the *Unadilla*, whose machinery became disabled, causing her to pursue an eccentric orbit, so that her commander had to hail the other vessels, and ask them to get out of the way, because he could not stop. "As he swept by again and again, the droll song," says Admiral Ammen, "of the man with the cork leg that would not let him tarry, was brought to mind." In the subsequent operations on the Florida coast, the Flag-officer paid a compliment to the harmony which existed between his forces and the troops under General H. G. Wright.

The naval attack on Charleston, early in April, 1863, although "mortifying to all of the officers and men engaged in it," from the poverty of the results reaped, is shown to have been not due to any lack of enterprise on the part of the fleet. While describing it the author gives a sharp side-thrust at Chief Engineer Stimers, for his drawings and calculations of the 21 light-draught monitors. The *Ohio* was the first one finished. "Instead of being fifteen inches out of water, she was only three inches, on an average, showing a miscalculation of one foot. The Department immediately removed Mr. Stimers from the position of general superintendent." A brief account is given of the monitors, which reads something like an epitaph, since it is put on the ground that "these vessels have had their day, and will pass out of the knowledge of the reader in coming years." The famous capture of the *Atlanta* by Capt. John Rodgers in the *Weehawken* is treated of rather shortly. A feeling tribute is paid to that fine officer, Rear-Admiral Dupont:

Professionally, he was thoroughly able, he possessed undaunted courage, energy, and zeal; his education was of a high order, and his character might well serve as a model in every respect. He had the rare ability to make the best use of the personnel and the material under his control, and to maintain over no less than forty harbors, inlets, and channel ways, as rigorous a blockade as it was in the power of man to accomplish with the vessels which were at his disposal. In appearance he was distinguished, over six feet in height, admirably proportioned, graceful and urbane, with an intelligent expression and action. It will not be considered adulatory by those who knew him to say that no officer in our Navy within the past half century, was gifted with a more distinguished appearance or exalted character.

In the troubles between Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Gillmore, and also those between the former and the Department, the author takes the Admiral's part, quoting freely from the biography recently issued by Mrs. Dahlgren. He speaks of the fine service rendered by Capt. Rowan in the *Ironsides* during the night engagement of Sept. 7 at Charleston. The sinking of the *Weehawken* he pronounces to be "clearly preventable up to within a few minutes of the occurrence." To Commander George W. Rodgers, who was killed in action on board the *Catakill*, a tribute is paid. He was Ammen's classmate, and the author says that he never met him without deriving "an increased appreciation of his great professional aptitude."

The operations around Newbern are described at some length, and one of the most animated portions of the book is the one referring to Lieut. Cushing's famous exploit. "A more heroic picture can hardly be conceived than Cushing standing in the bows of his launch running head on to the *Albatross*, the glare of the fire on shore throwing its lights and shadows on the doomed ram, and illuminating the man, who pushed on, placed the torpedo by his own hand where he desired, exploded it, and received at the same time, at the cannon's mouth, the blast of a 100-pounder rifle. He was at that time

twenty-one years old." It is added that he resembled an engraving of Schiller at that age. His dispatches showed "a poetic vein, at times of great humor." In the account of the bombardment of Fort Fisher it is said that the *Ironsides* "took her position in the most beautiful and seamanlike manner."

Commander Mahan opens his volume with a preliminary account of the operations prior to the formal attempt to reconquer the Mississippi. It contains a sharp criticism on the panic into which an improvised Confederate ram threw Flag Officer McKean's fleet, consisting of the *Richmond*, *Vincennes*, *Preble*, and *Water Witch*, Oct. 12, 1861, in the Mississippi. They all beat a hasty retreat, except the little *Water Witch*, which was commanded by Lieut. Francis Winslow. The affair, we are told, was one of intense mortification to the flag officer, and was "the natural outcome of not having his resources in hand."

The main portion of Commander Mahan's book is devoted to the naval operations on the Mississippi, which ended in opening that river, in 1862 and 1863, from Cairo to the Gulf. Some of these operations have been touched upon by Lieut. Greene and others in the military series, but Commander Mahan has had no difficulty in showing that much remained to be said. In conscientious industry of preparation, in grasp of his subject and general *coup d'œil*, in careful finish of details and in frankness and general fairness of criticism, the author leaves nothing to be desired. He follows the approved methods of students and historians, and his narrative is throughout picturesque and instructive.

First, the operations from the north, trying to force the river southward, are described. Mr. Eads's famous seven gunboats, named after cities on the rivers they were to defend, and which, "with the *Benton*, formed the backbone of the river fleet throughout the war," are introduced on the scene. These eight, the *Cairo*, *Carondelet*, *Cincinnati*, *Louisville*, *Mound City*, *Pittsburg*, *St. Louis*, and *Benton*, "may be fairly called the ships of the line of battle on the western waters." Foote's capture of Fort Henry and vigorous but unsuccessful essay against Fort Donelson form the first events of importance in this record. A just tribute is paid to the daring conduct of the *Carondelet*, Capt. Henry Walke, in running the batteries of Island No. 10. Two men, Charles Wilson, heaving the lead, sometimes knee deep in water that boiled over the fore-castle, and Theodore Gilmore, officer, repeating to the pilot the leadsmen's muttered "no bottom," were exposed alike to a terrible storm and to the enemy's fire. This passage of the *Carondelet* is pronounced "one of the most daring and dramatic events of the war," as well as the death-blow to the Confederate defence of the position. Afterwards, running batteries became more familiar; but at that time it was novel, and Walke himself was the only officer in the "council of captains" who favored the plan. To Foote well-merited praise is given, and the gallantry of Colonel Charles Ellet, Jr., with his famous fleet of rams and his naval brigade, is commended.

Farragut's passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, with its many instances of gallantry and good seamanship, open the description of the attempt to force a way up the river from the south. Moore's admirable handling of the *Manassas* is mentioned, and also the various gallant performances of the various Union vessels. Farragut's rapidity in following up his victory is specially spoken of, and the author inclines to the view that the assistance rendered by Porter's mortar fleet was important and effective.

The occupation of the river at Vicksburg is next spoken of, and then the recoil produced by the unexpected activity of the ram *Arkansas* in the Yazoo river. The *Arkansas* was afterward blown up, it will be remembered, by her own crew, to avoid capture. The subsequent passage of the Confederate batteries by the gallant Ellet, at that time nineteen years old, in the *Queen of the West* receives due credit, and also the many other brilliant performances at Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson. The operations on the Red river and in Texas furnish a very interesting chapter, during which Bailey's famous dam is described.

The action at Mobile closes the narrative. A clear account is given of the defects and merits of the Confederate ram *Tennessee*, the former of which were a lack of speed and the carrying of her steering chains over her armored deck, which exposed them to an enemy's fire. The immortal courtesy of Craven, which should link his name with Sidney's, is spoken of. Craven had pushed the *Tecumseh* at the enemy, when a torpedo exploded under her. "The pilot and he instinctively made for the narrow opening leading to the turret below. Craven drew back: 'After you, pilot,' he said. There was no afterward for him; the pilot was saved, but he went down with his ship." This action was full

of gallant feats, among them being the coolness of Commander Stevens of the *Winnebago*, who walked quietly giving his orders from turret to turret directly under the enemy's guns; the heroic conduct of Ensign Fields, a mere lad, who saved many of the *Tecumseh's* men; Capt. Jouett's distinguished gallantry; and Farragut's own famous pushing ahead, when torpedoes were reported. As a whole, this is perhaps the most interesting chapter of the book.

RIFLE PRACTICE AS A PASTIME.

Broad Arrow has some remarks on the Wimbledon meeting which have their application to this country. It says: "The mission of the National Rifle Association is to encourage good shooting, and this can best be effected in the army by organizing competition. The volunteers themselves may require no special incentive to become good shots. They take an interest in shooting as they would in any other manly sport. The regular soldier, however, does not as yet view practice at the butts in this light; but his association with the volunteers at Wimbledon is calculated to give him a taste for shooting, the development of which is a condition of the efficiency of the army in this respect. A soldier will never be made a good marksman by means of instruction and practice alone. He must help himself, and this mere regulations cannot secure that he will do. But if shooting can be made a pastime instead of a toil, an improvement in the practice of the army will surely take place. This is really the solution of the shooting difficulty. The army is supplied with an arm which has hitherto been regarded as the best rifle that exists; but even the days of the Martini-Henry are now numbered, and next year it will be replaced by a magazine arm which should be three times as effective. But rapid shooting will be of little advantage if the bullets do not hit their mark; and it is absolutely necessary that while the rifle is being perfected the service should be educated up to its use. The National Rifle Association gives the Horse Guards some material assistance in this respect, but the Wimbledon meeting in itself cannot have much direct effect. All it can be expected to do is to engender a taste for rifle practice, which it will rest with the War Office to develop. The success of the association proves that it is not difficult to make shooting popular; and the authorities should adopt the policy of rendering rifle practice something of a pastime, in place of persevering in the old-fashioned theory that duty must necessarily be in the nature of a toil."

Judging from the comments of the British Military press, the system of money prizes to the army for proficiency in shooting has been eminently successful. Under previous regulations the annual prizes varied in amount from £2 to 10s., and as the winners are also entitled to wear on their arms badges denoting their skill, there has been some healthy competition in regiments in the practice at the ranges. As a further incentive in this direction, the money prizes have been increased, and hereafter the best shot of the prize winners and unpaid lance corporals of the regiment is to be granted £5, and the second best £3, while a prize of £3 is to be shot for by the corporals. The company and troop prizes are £2 10s., if the company numbers forty men and upwards, or £2 if the company is only thirty strong. All marksmen, without reference to their number, are to receive £1, which, under the previous regulation, was given to only 10 per cent. of those who had practiced through the annual course. This system of rewards seems, from all we can learn, to have had an excellent effect in enlisting the interest of the soldiers themselves in rifle practice, and without that interest no substantial result can well be expected. It has made practice with the rifle at the butts as much a pastime as a duty, and every care has been taken to prevent anything like the spirit of gambling from entering into the competitions. How far such a system might be beneficial for our own service, it is scarcely time as yet to say, for the interest in rifle shooting in the Army seems still unabated. But if a time should come when a stimulus is needed, a system of money prizes, so guarded as to prevent abuse, might not be unworthy of a trial.

UNIFORMS FOR THE NAVY.

THE order we publish this week suspending the order regulating naval uniforms will be received with a welcome by a majority of the officers of the Navy, probably four-fifths. We understand that five thousand copies of the new regulations came to the Department, having the signature of the Secretary of the Navy, and they were being distributed by the chief clerk in the usual course, when Acting Secretary Nichols, who did not think that the Secretary intended the order to be promulgated until his return, issued a general order suspending the regulations. Subsequently, he received a telegram from the Secretary directing the suspension.

* The Navy in the Civil War.—II. The Atlantic Coast. By Daniel Ammen, Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1883.

* The Navy in the Civil War.—III. The Gulf and Inland Waters. By A. T. Mahan, Commander U. S. Navy. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1883.

Petitions against any radical change in the uniform regulations were, as soon as the subject of the present regulations was agitated, filed in the Navy Department by officers of every grade. Notwithstanding this, the new regulations were approved, apparently Jan. 23 last, by the Secretary, though their printing and promulgation have been delayed until now. It is not supposed that the Secretary was fully apprised of the serious character of the changes introduced by the new regulations, or he would have given them more consideration.

It is evident that the uniform of naval officers is tinkered with entirely too much. There was no general complaint, far as known, of the uniform now worn. It was adopted after mature consideration, and the changes from time to time were made after reflection. The Board on Navy Regulations, recently in session, deliberated upon the question of uniform. This board was composed of officers of distinction, of all grades; and whatever it agreed on it is presumed would have been entirely satisfactory to the whole Service. The delay, however, in the adoption of the new "blue book," as it is commonly called, allowed others to take hold of the subject of uniform, the result of which is the publication just sent abroad.

The only way to finally and satisfactorily dispose of this question is for the Department to approve of uniform regulations prepared by such a board, as that recently in session; and then to ask Congress to give them statutory effect. When that is done, no change can be made except by virtue of law. This will take it out of the power of any Secretary, Chief of Bureau, or other especial officer on duty in the Department, to interfere, and the officers will not be subjected to the expense and annoyance of continual changes.

It is fair to say, however, that although these proposed regulations have caused much discussion, and do not appear to meet with general favor, the advocates for them strenuously insist that they embrace but few new features; that those that are new are great improvements and actually needed; that their nature and extent have been ignorantly or unintentionally exaggerated; that little, if any, additional expense would be involved in their introduction, as some extravagant requirements have been discarded; and that all this can be readily seen by any clear-headed, dispassionate officer who will take pains to examine into the subject.

The London *Figaro*, criticising the provisions of the Naval Discipline Act Amendment bill, under which three lieutenants are qualified to form a Court-martial, which can sentence a prisoner to death, and that sentence can be carried out, on being ratified by the senior officer present, even though that officer be of no higher rank than commander, says: "A Liberal Government abolished 'flogging' on the ground that this mode of punishment was inhuman, and to satisfy a certain section of its noisy supporters. A Liberal Government now substitutes 'hanging' for flogging. 'Poor Jack' is having a good time between the two."

The receipts for subscriptions to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the twenty-nine weeks of this year, 1883, up to and including this week, are considerably in excess of the subscription receipts of the corresponding period of last year.

We learn that Colonel Alfred Mordecai, of the Ordnance Corps, commanding Watervliet Arsenal, has been directed to construct an ammunition chest of Bessemer steel, opening to the rear instead of on top, as heretofore, with the projectiles horizontally placed. The partitions are of galvanized iron, supported by brass and bolted with rubber, the trays being of copper. The chests are for trial with the new light artillery iron carriages. The trays are from designs furnished by Gen. Hagadorn at the request of the Light Artillery Board.

Col. Casey reports that the approaches of the north wing of the State, War, and Navy Dept. building will be entirely completed, including the adjacent sidewalks, in the fall of the present year. For the west and centre wings, it is expected that the site will be cleared in March by the demolition of the old building of the Navy Department; that the excavations for foundations will be completed in the spring of 1884, and that before the close of the fiscal year the concrete foundations will be laid, and the masonry of the courtyard, coal vaults, and area walls well under way. By that time all the cut granite for the area walls, sub-basement, and the lower half of the front walls, and the first and second stories of the front walls, will probably be delivered on the ground. No interruptions may, therefore, occur in the masonry work for want of stone, as has frequently been the case heretofore, from the deficiency of funds to procure it in good season. The total amounts expended during the year were on north wing, \$1,816,190, and on west and centre wings, \$153,133; balance of appropriation on hand July 1, 1883, \$853,656.53; new appropriation required to continue the construction of the area walls and centre wings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, \$0,000.

A PRESENT TO GENERAL SHERIDAN.

THE following is the correspondence in full in connection with the recent present of a house in Washington to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, as already announced in the JOURNAL:

CHICAGO, June 22, 1883.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan:

DEAR SIR:—Your friends in this city hear of your approaching removal to Washington with deep regret. They consider themselves and the community to have been very fortunate in your sojourn here. The rare qualities which mark one of the first Generals in history, they have learned to appreciate and admire in you, the more because your high honors have been borne with such modest dignity. Their acquaintance with you they will always regard as a special privilege, and as citizens of Chicago they can never forget the great services rendered to their city by you at the time of its sorest need. As a slight token of such feelings, we beg of you to accept from us a residence in the city of Washington, the title deed of which is enclosed, and we assure you that you will carry with you to your new home and your new position at the head of our Army the cordial good will and the high respect and esteem of your friends.

Anson Stager, Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, Sidney A. Kess, John DeKoven, Henry H. Porter, N. K. Fairbank, Martin Pyserson, Erskine M. Phelps, Stephen F. Gale, Charles B. Farwell, John Cramer, Albert B. Pullman, J. K. Fisher, William B. Howard, Joseph Medill, George Sturges, C. R. Cummings, Philip D. Armour, Benjamin H. Campbell, Potter Palmer, L. Z. Leiter, Edson Keith, Archie J. Eisenhower, J. W. Doan, Byron L. Smith, John B. Drake, T. B. Blackstone, George C. Walker, William T. Baker, Samuel Johnson.

CHICAGO, July 18, 1883.

Messrs. Samuel Johnson, Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, Joseph Medill, Anson Stager, and Twenty-six Other Friends, Citizens of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN:—I have received at the hands of Mr. Samuel Johnson, on parchment paper, with autographic signatures, your letter conveying to me, with sentiments of your respect and esteem, the title deed of a residence at the capital of the Nation. I scarcely have words to express my thanks and obligations for the substantial compliment which you have thus paid me, and which you have conveyed with such warm expressions of personal regard. I did not fully realize the motives which prompted this generous act until I received your letter, which has caused me to more than doubly appreciate your munificent gift.

When I came into military command of the country embraced in the Valley of the Mississippi, it was necessary for me to select some one of its great cities as my future home, where I could acquire citizenship, and become a part of its population, and fix my military headquarters. I selected the city of Chicago; friends surrounded me; and if I have been of benefit, or rendered services to this great and populous city, I have been more than repaid by the friendships I have formed and the happy home I have had while living here. I leave Chicago with regret, and doubt if I shall ever be as happy again; but new duties are about to come to me which cannot be refused, and it is a pleasant feeling to myself and family that our new home will be in the house you have so thoughtfully provided for us. With the highest sentiments of regard and friendship, I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General United States Army.

THE presents given to the Czar by the Khan of Khiva consisted of four richly caparisoned horses from Khiva, several Eastern robes and carpets, ancient and modern weapons, two necklaces, and a couple of native hats of State, formerly worn by the Khivan Khans, ornamented with precious stones. The gifts from the Ameer included 20,000 gold ducats of Bokhara, in five velvet sacks, for distribution in charity, and a robe for the Empress richly embroidered with fine pearls.

RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL H. M. STACEY, U. S. A., sends to the *Plattsburg Morning Telegram*, a tribute to the memory of the late Ordnance Sergeant Canavan, whose death at Fort Montgomery, July 6, was announced in last week's JOURNAL. Colonel Stacey says: There never was a better or braver soldier than Martin Canavan. He was quiet and composed under the most exciting circumstances, and withal so modest that his own family rarely, if ever, heard him speak of his war service. Thus the old soldiers are passing away. Soon when the roll is called none will be left to answer "here."

LOUIS WALSO, an Indian chief, died at Lake George, July 13, in his one hundred and ninth year.

THE infant son of Lieutenant George Le Roy Brown, 11th U. S. Infantry, died at Marshall, Mich., June 30, of cholera infantum, after a few hours' illness. Lieut. Brown was hurriedly summoned from Hampton, Va., and only arrived at Marshall a few hours before the funeral.

"GENERAL TOM THUMB" (Charles Heywood Strahan) died at Middleboro', Mass., July 14, 1883, in his forty-fifth year.

COL. F. W. CURTENIUS, who served during the Mexican war as a commissioned officer of a regiment of Michigan Volunteers, died recently at Kalamazoo, of which city he was for years a prominent citizen.

We regret to learn of the death at Salem, N. C., July 14, of the infant daughter of Passed Assistant Surgeon S. W. Battle, U. S. Navy.

THE REVEREND JESSE H. MOORE, of Decatur, Illinois, United States Consul at Callao, died there recently, reported from yellow fever. He served with distinction during the war as Colonel of the 115th Illinois Infantry, with the brevet of Brigadier General. His son is Lieutenant Charles B. T. Moore, U. S. Navy.

MRS. MARY ANN CHANDLER, the venerable mother of Secretary Chandler of the Navy, died at Concord, N. H., July 14, in her 82d year. The funeral took place, Tuesday, July 17, and was largely attended. Of Mrs. Chandler, the N. Y. *Tribune* says: "She was a woman of good old-fashioned sterling virtues, and an indomitable will. She exacted from her children strict obedience, and instilled into their minds a high idea of duty. When her son William was a boy he went to the Pembroke Academy, about six miles from home. On coming home at one time for a short holiday, he left his umbrella at the school. To teach him a

needed lesson of thoughtfulness, his mother made him walk the six miles back after it—and the lesson thus imparted was doubtless remembered. Another of her sons was sent to a grocery store on an errand. With the unthinking rudeness of a boy, he showed great impertinence in speech and manner to the grocery man. Mrs. Chandler hearing of it, at once led him back to the store and said: 'Now, my son, you will ask Mr. —'s pardon for having spoken disrespectfully to him.' The boy did as he was bidden, and never afterwards forgot the lesson of politeness then learned. Mrs. Chandler took a keen interest in the welfare of her children, and as honors came to them she seemed to live again in their good fortune."

We are in receipt of the following order in compliment to an old and faithful soldier:

Orders No. 102. MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y., July 16, 1883.

(Extract.)

II. The commanding officer is called upon to announce to this command the death of an old and faithful soldier, Ord. Sergt. Alexander Johnson, U. S. A., who died at this post on the 14th inst. Sergt. Johnson entered the Service in November, 1843, and in a few months would have completed 40 years' service. He was in active service during eight months of the Florida war; served all through the Mexican war, and was in six different engagements, viz.: Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the sieges of Monterey and Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo and the siege of Puebla. He was in active service against the Indians in California, and was appointed ordnance sergeant January, 1862, and served as such in the defenses of Washington for about four years. He was ordered to this post in 1867, and served here continuously until the day of his death.

Sergt. Johnson always bore the highest character as a soldier and non-commissioned officer. His discharges and testimonials exhibit an exemplary and honorable career, worthy of emulation by all his comrades.

The funeral will take place at 11 A. M., to-morrow, and will be attended by the command in full dress with side arms.

The escort of 16 privates from Company G, will be commanded by 1st Sergt. Daniel Donovan.

The following will act as pall-bearers: Sergt.-Maj. Charles Wederson, 12th Infantry; Q.-M. Sergt. Arthur Purvis, 12th Infantry; Hospital Steward John F. Minot, U. S. A.; Com. Sergt. Edward Bain, U. S. A.; 1st Sergt. Charles B. Terry, Company D, 12th Infantry; 1st Sergt. George T. Taylor, Company A, 12th Infantry.

By order of Col. O. B. Willcox, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

FREDERICK A. SMITH,
1st Lieut. and Adjutant 12th Infantry, Post Adjutant.

ARMY ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

The following officers are detailed for instruction at the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 1: 2d Lieuts. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cav.; Alouzo L. O'Brien, 2d Cav.; Alex. T. Dean, 4th Cav.; Wm. E. Almy, 5th Cav.; Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav.; John Guest, 8th Cav.; George R. Burnett, 9th Cav.; M. F. Eggleston, 10th Cav.; Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf.; Wm. Moffatt, 2d Inf.; Wm. E. P. French, 3d Inf.; Carter P. Johnson, 4th Inf.; Chas. A. Churchill, 5th Inf.; John J. Shaw, 6th Inf.; Wm. A. Mercer, 8th Inf.; Chas. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf.; Danl. E. Anglum, 12th Inf.; Chas. S. Hall, 13th Inf.; Alexis R. Paxton, 15th Inf.; Richard R. Steedman, 16th Inf.; Wm. English, 17th Inf.; C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf.; C. S. Fowler, 19th Inf.; J. A. Irons, 20th Inf.; Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf.; Edw. O. O. Ord, Jr., 22d Inf.; S. A. Dyer, 23d Inf.; H. L. Ripley, 24th Inf.; Geo. W. Webb, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Jos. F. Cummings, 3d Cav.; Timothy O. Toney, 6th Cav.; Geo. S. Young, 7th Inf.; Jac. A. Baldwin, 9th Inf.; F. W. Mansfield, 11th Inf., and Robert A. Lovell, 14th Inf., and 2d Lieuts. Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., and O. J. Brown, 1st Cav., are detailed as instructors at the School of Application (S. O., W. D., July 19.)

A sick leave for six months is granted Lieut.-Col. A. J. Alexander, 2d Cavalry (S. O., W. D., July 19.)

Major T. J. Eckerson, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Boston, Mass., and will report for duty as Chief Quartermaster and Disbursing Officer for the District of Montana, relieving Major A. G. Robinson, who will report for duty as Depot Quartermaster at Boston (S. O., W. D., July 20.)

Capt. C. L. Davis, 10th Inf., is relieved as member of a G. C.-M. at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O., W. D., July 20.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Lieut. John Biddle, Corps of Engineers (S. O., W. D., July 20.)

Sick leave for one year is granted Captain W. E. Kingsbury, 11th Inf. (S. O., W. D., July 20.)

The sick leave of Captain M. McArthur, 17th Inf., is further extended six months (S. O., W. D., July 20.)

THE ILGES COURT-MARTIAL.

THE General Court-martial for the trial of Lieut.-Col. Guido Ilges, 18th Infantry, on a charge of duplication of his pay accounts, duly assembled at St. Paul, Tuesday, July 17. Col. Bradley, Hunt, Gilbert, Hatch, Black, Carlin, and Royall, Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, Gibson, Mizner, and Chipman, and Major Livingston, members of the court, and Capt. Myrick, the Judge-Advocate, were present. Lieut.-Col. Alexander, who was in St. Paul, was unable, by reason of sickness, to attend. Col. Ilges was present and conducted his own defence. Col. Hatch and Gilbert, on the challenge of Col. Ilges, were excused from serving on the court.

The first witness called was Josiah H. Squier, banker, who testified to the signature of Col. Ilges upon two pay accounts for the months of July and August, 1882, which passed through his bank. Major William Smith, Paymaster at St. Paul, was the next witness. He testified that the pay account of Col. Ilges for the month of August, 1882, had come to him from the Bank of Minnesota as late as March, 1883, and that he had declined to pay it until after making inquiry at Washington, because he had cashed pay accounts for later months and could not understand how the month of August could have been overlooked. Major Smith wrote to the Paymaster-General and learned that the account of Col. Ilges for August had been paid at 1.20 o'clock.

On Wednesday, at the request of Colonel Ilges, the Honorable Martin Maginnis of Montana, was summoned as a witness for the defence. He may not reach St. Paul before next week. Paymaster A. E. Bates, U. S. A., a witness for the prosecution, was examined and then Mr. Scheffer, of the banking firm of Smith and Scheffer. He stated that on or about June 29, 1882, Col. Ilges was indebted to the firm for \$333.33, the amount of one month's pay, and that the firm held Col. Ilges's June pay accounts, which he had deposited with them. On the day mentioned the June amount was withdrawn from deposit and the August amount substituted for it by Col. Ilges and placed to his credit at the time. A check for \$20 was received from Col. Ilges on Aug. 11. The Colonel was further indebted to the firm for \$475, money advanced on a note paid upon checks, and there was also an overdraft of \$150. The November and December pay accounts had been left as collateral, and when the note became due all the pay accounts—August, November and

December—were discounted. After paying all of the discounts there was a balance of \$37.63 to Col. Ilges's credit. When witness afterward sent the pay accounts to Major Smith, Paymaster at St. Paul, to be cashed, they were returned with the statement that the pay had been overdrawn. Mr. Scheffer stated that his relations with the former had always been of a pleasant, social character. Col. Ilges's personal note would have been regarded good if the Colonel had been in the city where he could be easily reached, instead of in Washington. The transactions of the Colonel were all through witness personally. On the indirect examination the details of the transactions were brought out and an account exhibited showing business of Col. Ilges with the bank amounting to \$2,300.

AN ATTACK ON GENERAL CROOK.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The statement of State Senator Gibbs, of Texas, that General George Crook had been captured by the Apache or Chiricahua instead of capturing the savages in their mountain fastness in the Sierra Madre, received yesterday a plausible affirmation by a despatch from Washington. In it the statement was made that an officer acquainted with every stage of the conference between Secretaries Lincoln and Teller, Commissioner Price and the General had deflected the information that Crook virtually admitted his defeat by the Indians during his late campaign against them in the past Winter or Spring. Instead of overruling the Apaches, the declaration was made that General Crook had been gathered in by the Indians, and was only allowed to depart without injury to himself or command, on the condition that the Indians should be put on the San Carlos reservation."

Capt. Bourke is quoted by the Press, as saying in reply to this:

"I do not know that I am right in saying anything without instructions; but, to defend the absent, I can only add to what I have told you that when we penetrated the range and captured the two camps with the ponies and the Indian families everything was done that could be done. The interior of the mountains had been fully penetrated, and two runners came to us with the information that all the Indians wanted was to be moved back on to the San Carlos reservation. They desired peace with the Americans, but they showed the utmost contempt for the Mexicans, whom they had overpowered on all previous occasions, simply by rolling rocks on them from the thousand and one pinnacles comprising their rocky fortress. General Crook achieved the main object of his expedition, and—'with an emphatic bang of his hand on the table, Captain Bourke added, 'the General, I am sure, never admitted that he was defeated. In the Sierra Madre is a country unknown in its resources for defence to you people who live in the East, with your gently rolling slopes and a mildly similar series of mountains on the Alleghany ridge. In the terrible country into which Crook made his way there might be a hundred Indians, and if you killed or captured nine-tenths of them the other tenth would carry on a defensive warfare for an interminable time, killing off both troops and animals of the attacking force out of all proportion to the defenders. Crook only did what was right,' concluded Captain Bourke, 'and he was not defeated. I say this positively, without regard to the assertions of so-called State senators or of military dudes in Washington City.'"

Secretary Lincoln, who was interviewed at Atlanta City, is quoted as saying that he had seen the sensational despatch from Washington in regard to the alleged confession made by Gen. Crook in a conference held on last Saturday week in Washington. He denounced the report as utterly without foundation, and said he could not understand how it could have originated. He said the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Gen. Crook and himself were the only persons present at the conference, and, therefore, there could have been no one to overhear and report their conversation, as alleged. He further said that Gen. Crook's campaign against the Apache Indians had been in the highest degree satisfactory to the War Department, and that the General had made a straightforward statement of his manoeuvres in the Sierra Madre, his capture of the Indian village and the subsequent negotiations.

Gov. Tittle, of Arizona, in a recent interview on the subject of Gen. Crook's Apache policy, said: "The Apaches are committing further depredations, the responsibility of which cannot be fixed on any individual. When one commits a murder all should suffer. Gen. Crook's military control of the Territory has resulted in a great improvement of the Apaches. The Indians who were placed on the reservation have remained there. The people of the Territory view Gen. Crook's policy as their salvation."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NEW NAVY UNIFORM.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

NEARLY every officer you talk with has a different view regarding the proposed new Naval uniform. This may not seem unusual, however, when it is considered that but few civilians have the same opinions and habits regarding dress. There is probably more unanimity of opinion regarding the shoulder strap than any other feature of the new regulations. There seems to be a strong feeling in favor of its retention. This was one of the principal objections contained in the protest signed by the majority of officers in Washington when it was first learned that new regulations had been prepared. They held that this was the only distinctively American feature of our present style of uniform and for this reason, if no other, it should be maintained.

In the absence of Secretary Chandler it is difficult to say what the outcome of the opposition to the recently issued circular will be, but it is generally believed that he will not permit the order to go into effect if he finds that its adoption would prove distasteful to the majority of those concerned. In all probability the subject will be referred to a new board and the matter carefully discussed, until a set of regulations is adopted which will meet with the approbation, as far as possible, of all Naval officers. Then it is hoped that Congress will take the matter in hand, and so legislate as to make the set of regulations adopted standard and final.

The officers who favor the changes in uniforms insist that they are necessary for uniformity in the service and so far from increasing expenses, will largely reduce them.

Captain J. G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, takes this view of the question. He says that "there is not a regulation coat, now in use, that cannot be worn under the new rules. A great hue and cry has been raised against the proposed overcoat, while it will be seen that if an officer possesses the regulation overcoat now in vogue (and not one in ten does) he will only have to take off the brass buttons, throw away the cape and put on a three inch belt with a buckle, and it will comply strictly with the new regulations on that article of dress. He further says that the changes, in addition, simply authorize a helmet in place of straw hats, white caps and white cap covers, heretofore worn; a white duck blouse, or service coat, in place of a double-breasted short white jacket, and a different form of cap, with distinguishing marks for commanding officers. The number of full-dress sword belts is reduced from 9 to 4; in other words, the number of belts which an officer must buy between the grades of midshipman and rear admiral is less by five, and saves him about \$75. The shape of the cooked hat has not been changed, but a loop of gold lace has been

added, increasing the cost perhaps half a dollar. Officers generally favor a new cap. Many officers of the Medical Corps have advocated for years a distinctive badge for the corps and a change in the color of the velvet worn on the sleeve. In many ships helmets and white blouses have been and are permitted by commanding officers to be worn. It would therefore appear, Commodore Walker and other officers claim, that the proposed modifications are in the interest of economy, and will legalize changes which have become popular.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PORTLAND, OREGON.

The troops from Vancouver Barracks, consisting of companies F, G, I and K, with the Regimental band, 21st Infantry, and Light Battery E, 1st Artillery, all under command of Colonel H. A. Morrow, 21st Infantry, participated in the celebration of the 3rd, 4th and 5th of July, at Portland, Oregon. The troops went into camp on the Cricket grounds in South Portland, on the 2nd of July, together with the various posts of the G. A. R. Department of Oregon, and remained in camp till the 6th, when they retraced to Vancouver. The camp which, in honor of the late distinguished Colonel of the 21st, was named Camp Alfred Sully, was one of the chief attractions of the celebration and was crowded with visitors from morning till night. On the 4th the command participated in the procession in Portland, forming the First Division. Of the appearance of the troops on that occasion, the Portland News says:

"The various divisions soon got into position, and at the boom of the cannon promptly at 11:30, wheeled into line and headed by the distinguished Grand Marshal, Gen. H. A. Morrow, took up the line of march from the starting point on Sixth and Morrison streets. First came the General, who was a very notable and distinguished feature of the occasion, followed by a numerous and brilliant cavalcade of Aides de Camp, whose prancing steeds gave added grace to the mainly formal that surmounted them."

"Then followed the First Division, Major George W. Downey, commanding, consisting of four companies of the 21st U. S. Infantry, under charge of Major William Boyle. These bronzed boys of Uncle Sam presented an appearance of military power and discipline that awakened the awe and admiration of all beholders. Their neat uniforms and soldierly appearance reflected much credit on the officers in charge, and showed in a very favorable manner the reed upon which the country leans for support. This body of troops was followed by the grim harbingers of destruction, Light Battery E, First Artillery, Major Frank E. Taylor, commanding. This battery, with their coal-black horses, showy uniforms and soldierly bearing, impressed every one with a solemn idea of the pomp and circumstance of war."

On the 5th of July the troops participated in a grand sham battle at Camp Sully, where a fort and earthwork had been prepared for the occasion. The latter were manned by the Oregon militia, under command of Brig.-Genl. Wm. Kapus, O. S. M., and the Grand Army of the Republic under command of Department Commander Caulkin.

A detachment of Company E, 21st Infantry, under command of Captain Evan Miles, 21st Infantry, rendered valuable assistance at a recent conflagration at Astoria, Oregon, by which a large portion of the town was destroyed. By a resolution of the City Council the thanks of the citizens of Astoria were tendered Captain Miles and his men for the timely aid thus rendered.

A base ball match played July 4th, at Fort Canby, W. T., between the Military Club composed of members of Co. E, 21st Infantry, and the Ilwaco Club, of Ilwaco, W. T., resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 29 to 16.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received the following Ordnance Notes: 266. "Some Cavalry Topics," by Lieut.-Col. F. Chevenix French, British Hussars, which are interesting, and afford a variety of useful information. 267. "Military Punishments in Foreign Armies." 268. "The Offensive-Defensive by Infantry in Extended Order." 269. "Our Army Transport," by Col. Shervinton, of the British Commissary Department; and 270. "Handling of Heavy Ordnance," by George Fawcett; 271. "The Austrian Army"—all taken from the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution. No. 272. "The Training of Infantry for Battle," by Col. Sir Lumley Graham; No. 273. "Fortified Camps," by Capt. G. S. Clarke, R. E.; No. 274. "The Duties of the Royal Engineers in Time of War, and the Best Organization for Enabling Them to Carry Out Those Duties," by Lieut.-Col. R. Harrison, R. E.; No. 263. contains a recent speech on "Armor," delivered at Rome by Rear-Admiral Acton, the Italian Minister of Marine, in the Chamber of Deputies.

J. C. McCurdy and Co., of Philadelphia, have published an illustrated description of "Naval Battles, Ancient and Modern," by Edward Shippen, Medical Director U. S. Navy. Its purpose is to present, in a popular form, "an account of the important naval battles of all time, as well as of some combats of squadrons and single ships, which are interesting from the nautical skill and bravery shown in them." Of ancient naval battles, we have a description of Salamis, B. C. 480; Syracuse, B. C. 415, and Actium, B. C. 31. An interval of 1600 years here follows, and the next engagement described is that of Lepanto, A. D. 1571. An account of the Invincible Armada, 1588, succeeds, and we then pass to a description of the famous contests between the vessels of England and Holland, and England and France, and England and the United States, commencing with the achievements of Blake and Van Tromp, 1652-3, and ending with a description of the encounter of the *Constitution* with the *Cyane* and *Lepant*, 1815. Navarino, 1827, Sinope, 1853, and Lissa, 1866, follow, the last preceding, out of its chronological order, the description of the famous naval encounters of the civil war, viz.: the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, New Orleans, the *Atlanta* and *Weehawken*, *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, Mobile Bay, sinking of the *Albatross*, and Fort Fisher. The three concluding chapters are devoted to a description of some naval actions between Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay, 1865-8; the capture of the *Huascar*, October 8, 1879, and the bombardment of Alexandria. Thirty full-page illustrations enliven the volume, besides which we have thirty-one smaller illustrations of galleys, war vessels, etc., showing the changes and improvements in naval architecture from the earliest times to the present. As this book is not intended for professional men, technicalities have been avoided, and an effort, and a very successful one, has been made, to set forth in striking colors the record of heroism by sea. Dr. Shippen's volume will serve to occupy the winter evenings, in many a household, with those stories of naval battle which inflame the imagination of high-spirited lads, and develop that love of adventure and spirit of daring and enterprise upon which naval supremacy so much depends.

We have received the report of the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, which forms volume 3 of the Secretary of the Navy's Annual Report for 1882. A condensation of the report appeared in the JOURNAL at the time of its official promulgation.

"Across the Continent with the 5th U. S. Cavalry," Capt. Geo. F. Price's history of that regiment, is announced by the publisher, D. Van Nostrand, in an advertisement in the JOURNAL as ready for sale, price \$6.

Ex-Surgeon General Hammond in the next number of the *North American Review* will undertake to show that woman is unfitted for equal participation with men in public affairs, not only by her smaller brain capacity, but also by the peculiarities of her nervous organization.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NICKERSON REPORTS HIS WHEREABOUTS.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1883.

THE morning mail of Saturday last brought to the War Department a letter from Maj. Nickerson. It was dated Philadelphia, July 12, and was addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army. It is safe to say that this epistle was scanned with more interest than any other received during the day. The Major desired to report his address, which was simply Philadelphia, Pa. The surprising feature of the letter was that he called attention to his resignation accompanying his letter, but for some reason or other the resignation was not forthcoming. He said he had not held himself amenable to court-martial, but the intrusion of the public press into his private affairs impressed him with the advisability of retiring to private life. He made complaint about the stoppage of his pay as a retired officer of the Army and requested to be allowed the amount due him.

The War Department officials are keeping very quiet about the recent developments in this case, and for this reason it is difficult to learn what the final result will be. Where the matter has been privately talked over it seemed to be the impression that the resignation of Maj. Nickerson would be accepted if received. It is also said that a quiet search is being made for him in Philadelphia and if found he will be brought to Washington and tried by Court-martial. Further developments are soon expected.

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1883.

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit, herewith, my report for the quarter ending this date.

Reserve Fund.

To balance per last report.....\$3,436.09
"initiation fees received from new members.....145.00
.....\$3,581.09

Benefit Fund.

To balance per last report.....\$4,102.65
"amt. of assessments recd. from members.....9,382.90
.....13,485.55

By amt. paid beneficiary of B. B. Taylor.....\$3,138.80
"of three (3) assessments returned to F. C. Cosby.....16.80
By amt. balance on hand.....10,329.95
.....13,485.55

Expense Fund.

To amt. received from members.....\$250.12
By amt. of expenses of Association.....\$43.83
"balance on hand.....206.29
.....\$250.12

Recapitulation.

Balance of Reserve Fund, June 30, 1883.....\$3,581.09
"Benefit Fund, ".....10,329.95
"Expense Fund, ".....206.29
.....14,117.33

Thus accounted for:—
Amount invested in registered 4 per cent. U. S. Bonds, \$8,700.00, costing.....10,185.50
Amount deposited with Biggs and Co., Bankers.....3,873.83
Amount of cash and uncollected postal orders in hands of Secy. and Treas.....58.00
.....14,117.33

Number of members per last report.....646
" " admitted since.....19
" " suspended members restored.....1

Number of members deceased.....1
" " withdrawn.....1
" " suspended.....1—3

" " " in good standing.....663
Paying benefit of.....\$3,208.30

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. R. CARMODY, Secy. and Treasurer.
Examined and attested: JNO. H. MOORE, C. R. ROEHLER, JAMES HOY, Finance Committee.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

VALPARAISO, CHILE, June 13, 1883.

The navy of Chile is engaged in doing blockade duty on the coast of Peru, acting as a naval support to garrisons, and supporting expeditions along the coast. Two of the vessels are under repairs at Valparaiso, and one, the *Blanco Encalada*, is having her battery changed at Valparaiso.

The Chilean Navy consists of fifteen vessels, as follows: three ironclads, two corvettes, two gunboats, four converted merchant vessels, one transport, and three hulks or store-ships. Besides these vessels there have been two building in England: one, the *Arturo Prat*, just finished, has been sold for £80,000, the cost having been £85,000; the *Esmeraldo*, the other vessel, is still in course of construction, and will be more modern than the *Prat*; and the proceeds of the *Prat* will be used to build a vessel, armored, of course, and containing the latest improvements in naval construction.

The *Almirante Cochrane* has had her battery changed, replacing her old muzzle-loading Armstrong rifle guns for four 9-inch breechloading rifled guns of 18 tons weight, and two of 7-inch of 7½ tons of the same type and system. The same change is to be made in the battery of the *Blanco*, now here.

The Minister of Marine of Chile speaks of the fears that were entertained that this battery would be too heavy for the sides and decks of the ship, so that, by his order, trials were had on the *Cochrane* at Casma, Peru. Fourteen shots were fired—ten from the 9-inch guns, with a Palliser projectile of 245 lbs., and with the remarkably large charges of 100 and 140 lbs. of pebble powder; four shots were fired from the 7-inch guns, with 40 and 60 lbs. of powder and a projectile of 118 lbs. No permanent change was noticed in sides or deck, except where one of the guns, having carried away the buffers in the recoil, and fell on deck, caused a slight depression of about two millimetres.

The Minister of Marine, in his report to the Congress, from which the above extract is made, gives the men actually employed afloat as numbering 2,065. Eleven fast torpedo boats of 100 feet, 86 feet, and 48 feet length have been bought, and ten of them are in Valparaiso ready for service, the remaining one being in Callao. Other torpedo appara-

It is to be regretted that the chamber of the gun is so small that the modern ballistic conditions cannot be perfectly realized, and that the public and the service must for the present be contented with indications simply.

which are nearing completion. It has cleared away many doubtful points, and for this, if for nothing else, should have a niche in the history of American naval ordnance as the bridge by which we crossed to better batteries, leaving behind us the antiquated smooth bore with which in all climates for so many years we have been the target for foreign ridicule.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
BASE BALL CHAMPIONS OF AFRICA.

U. S. S. ENTERPRISE.
PORT ELIZABETH, SOUTH AFRICA, May 19, 1883.

Victory accompanies this ship around the world. We left the States the acknowledged champions of the home station; now we can call ourselves champions of Africa. At Porto Grande, St. Vincent, of the Cape de Verd group, our nine, composed of Bitter, p.; Morris, c.; Lopez, s.; Baker, 2d b.; Lloyd, 3d b.; Ring, c. f.; McNutt, r. f.; McElroy, 1st b., and Halpine, l. f., defeated the home team by a score of 5 to 2. Scorer, J. Smith; umpire, Sears. At Cape Town, S. A., we won three out of the four games played. The following are the scores:

IV—APRIL 14, 1883.

Cape Town.				U. S. S. Enterprise.								
Names.	R.	O.		Names.	R.	O.						
Stevewright, c. f.	4	1		Bitter, p.	3	1						
Lieut. Bell, r. f.	3	2		2 Morris, c.	1	4						
J. Van Renen, c.	2	3		3 Lopez, s.	1	3						
Capt. Wright, 2d b.	2	3		4 Baker, 2d b.	0	4						
McLeod, l. f.	1	3		5 Lloyd, 3d b.	2	3						
Solomon, s.	0	6		6 Ring, c. f.	0	4						
R. Van Renen, p.	1	6		7 McNutt, r. f.	3	0						
Cloete, 1st b.	3	1		8 Osterhaus, 2d b.	0	5						
Berg, 3d b.	2	2		9 Halpine, l. f.	1	3						
Total	19	27		Total	10	27						
Cape Town.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Enterprise.....	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	10

IV—APRIL 21, 1883.

Cape Town.				U. S. S. Enterprise.								
Names.	R.	O.		Names.	R.	O.						
Stevewright, 2d b.	1	4		Bitter, p.	3	1						
R. Van Renen, p.	2	3		2 Darnall, 1st b.	1	4						
J. Van Renen, c.	4	2		3 Morris, s.	1	3						
Stapley, 3d b.	2	3		4 Osterhaus, 2d b.	0	5						
Col. Montgomery, l. f.	1	4		5 Baker, c. f.	1	4						
Capt. Wright, r. f.	1	3		6 Lopez, 3d b.	2	3						
Berg, c. f.	1	6		7 McNutt, r. f.	3	0						
Kay, 1st b.	2	3		8 Roche, c.	2	3						
McLeod, s. s.	1	3		9 Lloyd, l. f.	1	3						
Total	15	30		Total	16	30						
Cape Town.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Enterprise.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	8	2	15		

III—APRIL 28, 1883.

Cape Town.			U. S. S. Enterprise.											
Names.	R.	O.	Names.	R.	O.									
A. Melck, r. f.	0	4	Bitter, p.	4	1									
J. Van Renen, c.	2	3	2 Darnall, 1st b.	0	5									
Mann, 1st b.	0	5	3 Morris, s.	1	3									
Giddy, p.	0	6	4 Osterhaus, 2d b.	1	3									
Berg, 3d b.	1	3	5 Baker, c. f.	1	4									
Capt. Wright, 2d b.	1	3	6 Lopez, 3d b.	2	3									
Shes, c. f.	1	4	7 McNutt, r. f.	1	4									
Adv. Cloete, l. f.	0	5	8 Roche, c.	2	3									
Richards, s. s.	1	2	9 Lloyd, l. f.	1	3									
Total.	6	27	Total.	13	27									
Enterprise.	4	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cape Town.	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	0	13		

IV—MAY 2, 1883.

Cape Town.			U. S. S. Enterprise.		
Names.	R.	O.	Names.	R.	O.
Capt. Wright, 2d b.	1	3	3 Bitter, p.	6	1
R. Van Renen, p.	0	5	2 Darnall, 1st b.	4	2
J. Van Renen, c.	3	0	0 Moritz, s.	1	3
Richards, 1st b.	2	2	2 Osterhaus, 2d b.	1	3
Mann, 3d b.	1	4	4 Baker, c. f.	1	2
Robertson, s. s.	1	2	2 Lopez, 3d b.	1	5
Berg, r. f.	1	3	3 McNutt, r. f.	3	2
Col. Montgomery, c. f.	0	5	6 Roche, c.	2	3
Moller, l. f.	1	3	3 Lloyd, l. f.	1	3
Total.	10	27	Total.	24	27
Enterprise.			1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.		
Cape Town.	1	2	3 0 1 1 2 0 0 2 8 24		
	1	2	3 1 0 0 0 1 3 10		

Umpire, Allen; scorer, McElroy.
Hundreds of people visited the above games. Among the distinguished visitors were noticed His Excellency the Governor and staff; also Mr. H. D. Alexander, of Alexandria, and P. A. Engr. C. J. Habighurst.

The current number of *Harper's Magazine* contains an extremely interesting and significant paper on the Crown Prince of Prussia. The significance of it will be recognized in Germany as well as in the United States. It may fairly be called an "inspired" account of the Prince so far as it relates to his opinions, being the work of an intimate friend, Herr George von Bunsen, son of the more famous Chevalier. Its significance lies in the prediction that when the Crown Prince comes to the throne, as there is a great probability he must soon in the course of nature do, he will abandon the maxims of his father's reign and place Germany in the line of the modern movement toward democracy.—*N. Y. Times*.

As a curious souvenir of the war, Major Ross of Macon, Ga., has preserved a piece of what was known in the Confederate army as "ramrod bread." It was made by stringing out a piece of dough and twisting it around a ramrod and then baking it by suspending it on two forked sticks.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks. I. T.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, on leave; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev.
A. C. H. L. Fort Walla Walla. G. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
D. Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Ter. B. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, I. T.
E. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. F. Ft. Halleck, Nev.
M. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.
P. Fort Spokane, W. T.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Brisben, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Maginnis, M. T. on leave; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T.
A. B. E. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T.
F. G. H. I. L. Ft. Custer, M. T. C. M. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
E. Fort Keogh, M. T.
* Temporarily at Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s., Jefferson Bks. St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenin, Whipple Bks. A. T., comdg.; Major C. H. Carlson, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major Nicholas Nolan, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. K. Fort Verde, A. T.
D. E. Fort Grant, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T.
B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. F. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
I. Fort Apache, A. T. H. Whipple Bks. A. T.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Fort Bayard, N. M.

Col. W. B. Royall, comdg., on leave; Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M., on leave.
A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.
B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M.
E. M. I. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
* In camp near Richmond, N. M.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Col. W. Merritt, on d. s., West Point; Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Maj. J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Major L. H. Carpenter, Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. D. K. Fort Niobrara, Neb. C. E. I. L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.
A. G. Fort Washakie, Wyo. T. F. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, on d. s. at San Francisco; Lieut. Col. A. P. Morrow, comdg.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks. A. T.; Maj. J. Biddle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on d. s., Hdgrs. Dept. of East.
D. L. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
A. R. F. Fort Apache, A. T. H. I. Fort McDowell, A. T.
M. Fort Bowie, A. T. E. K. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Stargis, on d. s., Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lieut. Col. A. W. Evans, comdg.; Major J. G. Tilford, Fort Buford, D. T., on leave; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T., on sick leave; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.
A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. I. Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort Buford, D. T.
F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., San Antonio, Tex.

Colonel Elmer Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Switzer, San Antonio, Tex.; Major R. F. Bernard, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks. Mo.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex.
D. E. F. G. H. Fort Clark. A. Fort McIntosh, Tex.
B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex.
C. K. San Antonio, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kans., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Fort Reno, I. T.; Major F. W. Bentzen, on leave.
A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. Fort Hays, Kas.
C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T.
D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
E. F. Fort Lyon, Colo. * Temporarily at Fort Lewis, Colo.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLellan, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Fort Davis, Tex.
A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, Tex. E. F. Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to General Sherman; Maj. J. Mendenhall, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., on leave; Maj. H. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Presidio, San Francisco.
A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T.
B. F. H. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va.
C. K. Ft. Presidio, Cal. I. Fort Mason, Cal.
K. Ft. Stevens, Ogn.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major F. L. Guenther, Newport Bks. Ky.; Major L. L. Langdon, Washington Bks. D. C.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va., on special det. service (in Europe).
A. B. C. D. H. K. M. Wash. Bks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. Little Rock Bks. Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md.
G. Newport Bks. Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.
* In summer camp at Gaithersburg, Md.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. F. T. Dent, St. Augustine, Fla., on leave; Lt. Col. A. Piper, comdg.; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks. Ark.
A. Fort Monroe, Va. H. M. Jackson Bks. La.
C. Little Rock Bks. Ark. B. E. K. E. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
D. G. St. Augustine, Fla. F. Fort Antonio, Tex.
I. L. M. Vernon Bks. Ala.
* In summer camp near Atlanta, Ga.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. C. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass., comdg.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.
A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. F. Fort Snelling, Minn.
H. K. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Preble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks. Ky., d. s., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.
A. G. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va.
E. F. I. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D. Fort Omaha, Neb.
K. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
* The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg.
A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.
A. Fort Grant, A. T. G. Fort Mojave, A. T.
E. Fort Verde, A. T. D. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
F. Fort Bowie, A. T. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
I. Fort Lowell, A. T. K. Whipple Bks. A. T.
B. Fort Apache, A. T. C. Fort McDowell, A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lapwai, I. T.
D. E. F. I. K. Ft. Coeur d'Alene. A. C. G. Fort Spokane, W. T.
B. Fort Lapwai, I. T. H. In summer camp at Camp Chelan, W. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. B. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Shaw; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.
A. F. G. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.
D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major I. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb., on d. s. at Carter Station, Wyo.

A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C. Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. D. E. G. I. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. F. H. Fort Niobrara, Neb.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. A. Cochran, on leave; Major Simon Snyder, Fort Keogh, Montana.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. Ft. Keogh. I. K. Fort Custer, M. T.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft. Douglas, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush, comdg. camp near Fort Thornburgh, Utah.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Douglas. E. Fort Washakie, W. T.
* In camp near Fort Thornburgh, Utah.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, W. T.

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg., on leave; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Bridger, W. T.; Major A. T. Smith, not joined.
A. C. D. F. H. I. K. Ft. Laramie, W. T.
B. E. G. Fort Prosser, Steele, W. T.
* Special service at Carter Station, Wyo.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kautz, on leave; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Angel Island, Cal., in arrest; Major A. S. Burt, Angel Island, Cal., comdg.
A. San Diego Bks. Cal. B. Fort Gaston, Cal.
G. I. Benicia Bks. Cal. C. Fort Halleck, Nev.
D. E. F. Angel Island, Cal. H. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. J. S. Mason, comdg.; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, Fort Bridger, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
A. D. E. F. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
B. G. G. Fort Bridger, Wyo. K. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.
* Special service at Carter Station, Wyo.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Coppinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg., on temp. det. service; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Columbus Barracks, O.; Major David Krause on sick leave.
A. D. E. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Buford, D. T.
B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. I. Fort Bennett, D. T.
G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. O. B. Wilcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, on det. serv. David's Island, N. Y. H.; Maj. W. H. Penrose, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.
A. B. C. D. E. G. Madison Bks. N. Y. H. I. Plattsburg Bks. N. Y.
E. K. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.
A. D. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate.
B. Fort Selden, N. M. C. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Col. L. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglas, Uncompahgre, Col.; Major W. F. Drum, Fort Sidney, Neb.
A. B. C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb. I. K. Fort D. A. Russell.
D. F. G. H. Uncompahgre, Col.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Randall, D. T.

Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fort Buford, D. T.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Randall, D. T.; Major G. M. Brayton, Fort Pembina, D. T.
A. C. D. H. Fort Randall, D. T. G. K. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
B. I. Fort Pembina, D. T. E. F. Fort Buford, D. T.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Colonel M. M. Blunt, not joined; Lieut. Colonel A. L. Hough, comdg.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort Stockton, Tex.
A. B. C. H. Fort Concho, Tex. G. San Antonio, Tex.
D. K. Fort McIntosh, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.
F. Fort Stockton, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Custer, M. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
A. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Rager, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Guido Ilges, at St. Paul, Minn.; Major J. S. Poland, on d. s., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. J. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Fort Duncan, Tex.; Major R. H. Olney, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
B. C. E. K. Ft. Clark, Tex. A. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
G. Fort Brown, Tex. D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. T. Layton, Fort Hays, Kas.; Major John C. Baice, Fort Gibson, I. T.
C. D. Fort Reno, I. T. A. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
B. K. Fort Gibson, I

accoutrements, etc., were badly adjusted, and arms not in perfect order. Immediately after the review a complimentary review was tendered to Gen. Cleveland, who was accompanied by the general staff officers at camp, in full uniform. The passage was quite good with the exception of distances, and when the command wheeled into line some officers dressed their companies to the right and some to the left, which left a large gap in the line on the right of the color company. This interval was not corrected during the dress parade, which was executed immediately after the review, as could have been done very easily. The dress parade looked quite handsome, but guides and file closers were still confused as to the execution of the manual. The school movement in marching off seemed not yet quite understood. Guard-mount fair, and wheel by platoons into line good. Salutes by sentries better, but erroneously carried out till taps. Some of the men on post said they had received instructions to this effect. Challenging after taps better attended to than duties in day time, but altogether too much calling for the corporal. A continual shout was kept up, and it would at least take a dozen corporals to attend to all the calls. The behavior of the men in camp in day time is good; after taps they are, however, very noisy, and this was particularly the case during Wednesday night. Military courtesies during the day were still very lax, and attendance at meals irregular. Gov. Cleveland, who left the camp about 7 p. m. on Thursday, was escorted to the depot by the field and staff mounted. This closes the record of the regiment up to Thursday evening, and in summing it up there is no other conclusion to be arrived at than that the progress and success so far is unsatisfactory. Progress is only individual, the general status of the command is below the standard—a fact which is generally attributed to apathy on the part of the officers, the material of the regiment being as good as the general average. What progress has been made in military bearing, salutes, etc., is to a large part due to the excellent example of the Troy company.

THE SIXTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

This company generally known as the "Troy Citizen Corps," commanded by Capt. Jas. W. Cusack, has been attached to the 9th Regiment for its week's camp tour, arriving on Saturday, July 14. It needed but little observation to demonstrate its general excellence. The soldierly bearing of the men, their firm swinging step during their march into camp, their admirable discipline in the mess hall, and the business-like, prompt manner in which they completed their arrangements immediately on arrival, showed at once that the organization ranks far above the average, and that it is managed under a well regulated system. The company was incorporated in the National Guard in 1877, up to which time it had been an independent organization, and in the reorganization of the Guard in 1882 it retained its designation as the 6th Separate Company. It numbers at present 103 members, all of a superior order of intelligence, and belonging to the best social class of Troy, where the company occupies a position similar to that of the 7th Regiment in New York.

It is exceedingly well drilled both in marching and the manual, and its appearance resembles that of a regular company more than any National Guard organization which has come under our notice. On the first parade, although split up into two halves posted on the right and left of the line, its trim appearance, the steadiness of the men, and the excellent and uniform cadence of the manual contrasted favorably with that of the balance of the command, and the soldierly, respectful bearing of the men, and their universally prompt and correct salutes won for it the favorable opinion of all from the very beginning. They made mistakes from the first sergeant down, but these were of a minor nature, and the men are sufficiently intelligent when an error is pointed out to them not to repeat it. The company was not required to march on its regular daily guard detail, but on Tuesday, July 17, furnished the entire guard, marching on guard mounting divided into four details, and executing the ceremony, with the exception of a few unimportant mistakes, in as handsome a manner as has ever been witnessed here. The sentry duty during the twenty-four hours' tour duty was equal to the best performance at this camp.

The men were closely questioned during the night as to their orders and duties, and the answers rendered were highly satisfactory under the circumstances. There was no unnecessary calling for the corporal and when such calls were made the tone of voice was no louder than was necessary in order to be heard by the next sentry.

The company was mainly exercised in skirmish drills which was the very thing required, their drill in the manual and school of the company being entirely up to the standard, and good enough for all practical purposes, as well as for show. The company records are very full and kept in uniform and handsome style. The men, although they did things generally very thoroughly, went about it very quietly, and everything was done in a soldierly, gentlemanly manner. Their full dress uniform is red, similar to the British, but here in camp a dark single-breasted frock coat with dark and sometimes white pants was worn, which looked very solid. The only ornaments are brass shoulder scales of the same pattern as formerly worn in the Army by sergeants. The uniform contrasted favorably with the red trimmed swallow tail dress coat of the 9th, which latter looks more like a band uniform than that of a practical soldier. The appearance of the officers is marred by the addition of a bunch of black cocks-feathers on top of their white summer helmets. As this looks positively ridiculous we advise them to take the feathers off.

The company stood a very creditable inspection, the men are well set up, their clothing fits properly, their accoutrements are clean and well adjusted, their movements are quick, snappy and regular, and they have succeeded in establishing the reputation of a first class organization. It was hardly fair to split them up on every occasion of ceremony.

NEW YORK.—A rival to the "Encyclopedia Britannica" is announced for immediate publication by a Brooklyn firm. It is in thirteen quarto volumes, and is entitled "What I Don't Know About the Authority of a Militia Colonel." Rumor mentions the name of that gallant man of yore, Col. Austen, as the accomplished author. It is said that the vast fund of information thus to be given to the world is of but recent acquisition.—Puck.

Puck says: "The State Camp at Poughkeepsie was established for the purpose of teaching the men of the N. G., S. N. Y., how to behave like soldiers. After a careful, calm and dispassionate review of Col. Austen's performances in the now famous drumming-out case, we are inclined to think that a special camp for the tuition of officers is getting to be a long felt want."

IS THIS THE REASON WHY?—A correspondent writes us as follows: I wish to call your attention to rather a peculiar fact, and would like your opinion of its cause. The regiment of the 2d Division, N. G. S. N. Y., which have been ordered to the State camp last year as well as this year, have all suffered much more from heat and exhaustion than the regiment from the 1st Division. Last year 80 men of the 23d Regiment were prostrated from the heat during their brief march from their armory to the boat. The 47th Regiment had nearly half of its men prostrated during inspection; and this year the 13th Regiment has over a score of men prostrated under a not unusually hot sun. The regiments of the 1st Division suffered much less. The 22d had not a single man overcome; the 7th had none; the 8th, 11th, and 12th but one or two each; the 71st but one. Does this go to prove that the 1st Division is composed of better material than the 2d? I think it does. The whole trouble is there is never any physical examination of recruits, as there certainly ought to be. It would be much better if every man had to stand an examination. It would undoubtedly reduce the strength of all the regiments, but would in the end redound to the benefit of all, making them much more efficient than at present. What are your views?

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

It has already been stated in the JOURNAL that the National Guard of Pennsylvania will this year go into encampment by brigade. The entire force will be in camp at one time during the week from August 11 to August 18. To find a suitable location was the great trouble, especially for the 2d Brigade, General Beaver. It is now settled, however, that the 2d will go to Conneaut Lake in the northwestern part of the State. The 3d will encamp at Williamsport, and the 1st at Phoenixville, about twenty-seven miles from Philadelphia. The annual inspection by the Adjutant-General will take place in the 1st Brigade August 13. The 2d Brigade will be inspected August 16 and 17, and the 3d Brigade August 14 and 15. The hours of inspection for the several commands will be announced in orders from brigade headquarters. As the Governor will review the 1st Brigade on Monday, August 13, it would seem that but little time is to be given to the inspection of this brigade, and at the best the troops will have a hard day's work of it.

In the 1st Brigade six men as well as each company and six for each regimental and battalion headquarters, with their respective quartermasters and quartermaster-sergeants, are ordered to report to the brigade quartermaster at Phoenixville on Friday, August 10, at 9 A. M., for the purpose of pitching tents, etc., for the several commands.

On the evening of July 13th, the Eighteenth Regiment of Pittsburgh, held another street drill and dress parade on the wharf, under the glare of the numerous electric lights along the landing. There was a great improvement in many respects over the previous efforts of the past two months. The attendance was the largest they have yet had, 293 enlisted men, eight companies. The movements showed a snap and vim that were lacking before. On arriving at the wharf, after a short rest, line was quickly formed, Lt.-Col. Smith in command. During the dress parade (before the Adjutant had turned the command over) the Lt.-Col. interrupted him, by giving the command "Arms port, forward guide centre, march." This seemed to be an uncalled for, as well as sudden notion of the officer in command, his object being to force the crowd back, which was too close for the proper display and facilities of the movements. As the lookers on had crowded up too close before the start for the formation for the dress parade, it would have been better to have had the people retired first, and not interrupted the movement as it created considerable confusion, not only among the auditors, but also in the battalion, who seemed not to comprehend the order. One full company did not come to "arms port," but marched up the wharf at "carry," as did also some individual members in other companies. The forward movement was fairly executed, but on wheeling about by fours, there was considerable mixing up and confusion in both wings. At the half march distance was lost in the left wing, in the last wheel of "fours right about," the necessary promptness and uniformity in the companies was lacking, these being simple movements which are continually practiced in their armories. The lack of prompt comprehension of the commands by the men as well as some of the line officers, goes to show how badly the regiment needs instruction in battalion drills, instead of continually sticking to practice of forms of ceremony of the simpler movements of street parades, and as many of the line officers have been but recently promoted and lack experience, they cannot start their battalion drills any too soon. Non-commissioned officers are also sadly in need of instruction, as they never carry out the instructions laid down in the tactics in regard to the manual of arms, and in reporting. We noticed one sergeant salute, drop his hand and after making his report, salute again. After the dress parade while marching down 5th Avenue, we saw several first sergeants carry their pieces at right shoulder with the company while the left guides were at carry or support arms. As on previous evenings some of the companies wore no gloves, but the remedy has been applied, as the Lt.-Col. instructed the officers to see that all the men were provided with gloves at the next drill. The manual of arms was a vast improvement and a surprise to observers of previous drills. The execution of "right shoulder" is faulty in not dropping hands promptly and jerking aside of the head. Another movement where room for great improvement can be made is "support arms," which is executed very ragged and dress of pieces is very poor. This regiment will give an exhibition dress parade and guard mount at the Exposition grounds on the evening of July 24th, charging twenty five cents admission fee.

The Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Jas. A. Beaver commanding, have been ordered into camp at Conneaut Lake, on August 10th.

The 14th Regiment N. G. P., of Pittsburgh, held a dress parade and street drill on the evening of July 17. The headquarters of this regiment is in Pittsburgh, but the companies are scattered in various directions. About one-half are quartered in the city and the rest are located in the suburbs and rural towns, near the city. Although ordered out early, it was long after 8 o'clock before the regiment was formed on Liberty street, foot of 5th avenue, for dress parade, which, by the way, is a very poor place for a ceremony of this kind, as there is not room enough for regiment and spectators. Through the kindness of a friend of the regiment electric lights were brought into play to throw light on the "subject." They were accompanied by the regimental band and Post 3 G. A. R. drum corps. Two hundred and eighteen enlisted men were in line. This is the first time for several years that this regiment has made a parade in the city, never getting all the companies together except on the way to camp or other trip. The formation for the dress parade was rather slow, as was expected for the first time. Adjutant Lacock, however, proved himself fully up to all requirements. Some blunders were noticed, but we pass them over and make allowance for circumstances. The manual was fairly executed. We would suggest to Col. Gray to take the regiment down to the Levee where there is plenty of room for all, for either battalion drill or ceremonies. After the dress parade the regiment made a parade through the principal streets. The movements, marching and manual were very poor and slow at first, but after the boys got warmed up to their work they made considerable improvement in their wheelings by company, etc. We hope to see them out again soon. We think it would be advisable to take what city companies they have and practice once or twice a week in battalion movements.

The Duquesne Greys, of Pittsburgh (Independent), intend camping at Massena Point near Erie during August.

The Washington Infantry, of Pittsburgh (Independent), will hold an outdoor reunion at Hutton Station on the Allegheny River on July 25. They anticipate a big time, as their social gatherings partake more of the nature of a big family reunion.

VERMONT.—The Vermont Free Press says: "The law provides that when the militia are called out for parade and drill they receive compensation at the rate of \$2 a day, but when they are summoned for actual service their pay is to be the same as that of United States soldiers. Now Federal troops receive \$13 a month, and therefore the soldiers who went to Vershire will be paid at that rate. Their pay will amount to the handsome sum of 87 cents each for both days."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M. F.—See answer to "A Correspondent" in last week's JOURNAL, p. 1139.

J. O. M. asks what U. S. vessel was blown up by a torpedo off Charleston Harbor, and what year. **Ans.**—The monitor *Talapooc*, Jan. 15, 1865.

A. S. asks: If a soldier once qualifies as marksmen, is he always a marksmen? **Ans.**—The General of the Army has decided that "a marksmen of one target year must qualify as such in any succeeding year to remain in that class."

CURIOUS asks: Why does General Hancock convene General Courts-martial in General Hunt's Department of the South? **Ans.**—General Hunt's highest rank is that of Colonel, and a Colonel Commanding a Department cannot under the 72d and 112th Articles of War, appoint General Courts-martial, nor remit the sentences of such courts. Hence General Hancock, who commands the Division, appoints the courts for the Department of the South—a portion of his command.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

The interest of the rifle meeting at Wimbledon this year centres in the International match, the first stage of which was shot on Friday. As the match was not completed until Saturday we are unable to report the result this week. The first day's shooting resulted in a triumph for the Americans, who were eight points ahead at the three distances. The shooting was done in rounds, the contestants firing seven shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The match began at 12.12 P. M. in the rain, which continued falling during the shooting at the first two ranges. Still, the light was good.

In the firing at 500 yards, Lowe, of the British team, and Hinman, of the Americans, made 35—the highest possible score.

Dods, of the English riflemen, in his second shot at this range made four on the wrong target, and was credited with a "miss"—the first in the match.

This was offset by a bull's-eye on the wrong target by Dolan, of the American team, at 600 yards.

McVittie (British) started badly at 600 yards. He made "maggies" in his first two shots. Van Heusen's (American) last shot at 600 yards was a miss.

The match was open to teams of 12 men on each side, respectively representing the Volunteers of Great Britain and the National Guards of the United States of America—the members wearing the uniform of the corps of their respective nationalities. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yds. in one day, and 800, 900, and 1,000 yards on another day, seven rounds being fired per man at each range. The positions were: Standing at 200; prone or sitting at 500 and 600; and any at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The conditions of the match any military breechloader coming within the rules of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to be used, and prohibits cleaning or wiping out of rifles except between ranges. The highest possible score at the six ranges together was 2,520, or 1,260 for the three ranges shot on each day. The scores for the first day were as follows:

AMERICAN TEAM.					
	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.		
Scott, W.	444544	29	444543	27	545535
Dolan	445544	31	445444	30	454424
Cash	443544	28	443534	26	555433
Paulding	455444	31	435433	29	535453
Van Heusen	445444	29	554533	32	545550
Pollard	445444	30	345554	31	254434
Joiner	544444	29	455555	34	554555
Brown	455444	30	554434	28	535535
Hinman	444444	29	555555	35	535545
Bull	452444	28	545434	30	345555
Smith	444444	29	455555	34	555444
Scott, S. I.	443544	29	542455	30	555544
Totals	352	366	360		

BRITISH TEAM.					
	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	1,000 Yds.		
McVittie	454454	29	255554	31	335445
Bates	444454	29	554545	33	454543
Parry	444444	28	535555	33	435535
Dods	444444	28	504324	23	555245
Young	544454	30	554544	31	424454
Pearse	345313	27	355555	33	354454
Gouldsmith	545444	31	454535	31	245535
Gibbs	244434	25	545455	33	555245
Godsal	344344	27	455554	33	545535
Lowe	444444	28	555555	35	445243
Humphrey	344335	26	355435	28	553525
Wattleworth	544545	32	354555	32	453355
Totals	340	376	354		

The summary for the first day's shooting, July 20, is as follows: American, 1,078; British, 1,070. Saturday, July 21, the final stage of the match, viz.: 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, will be concluded. The greatest cordiality prevailed between the officers of the Regular Army and the Volunteers and the Americans.

A large crowd cheered the Americans on their quitting the ground at the close of the shooting.

The aggregate scores made by the British and American Teams in the International Rifle Match at Creedmoor, L. I., September, 1882, won by the British by a lead of 170 points, were as follows:

	200	500	600	800	900	1,000	Total.
Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.		
British	340	376	344	293	313	317	1975
American	331	369	343	255	271	236	1805

This is the only international match thus far shot on conditions the same as those of this year.

In the other contests at Wimbledon this week the Kolaro Cup was won by the English team, the scores being as follows: England, 693; Canada, 679; Jersey, 638; Guernsey, 621; India, 614. Each team was composed of eight men, seven shots being allowed at each of the three ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards. The highest possible score was 540.

The Albert Jewel was won by Wilson, of the Ulster Rifles, who scored 66. Dr. Scott, who was the only member of the American team who competed in this contest, scored 62. The shooting was at 1,000 yards. Each man was allowed fifteen shots; h. p. s., 75.

In the contest July 17 for the Queen's Prize Sergt. McKay, of the 1st Sutherland Regiment, was the victor.

The National Challenge Trophy was competed for July 16 by teams representing England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Each team consisted of twenty men, who fired seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Scotland won, making a total score of 1,895. England scored 1,769, Ireland scored 1,695, and Wales scored 1,689.

The two days' contest among the American team for the cup, and £50 presented specially for their competition, resulted in the victory of Van Heusen by a score of 172, h. p. s. 210. The two next highest, Joiner and Hinman, tied with a score of 169. Denman retired ill after shooting at all the ranges but that at 600 yards.

In shooting for the St. Leger prize at Wimbledon, five of the contestants, including Hinman, of the American team, and Young and Gibbs, of the English team, made equal scores—45 out of a possible 50. In shooting off the ties Hinman made the highest score and was awarded the prize.

In shooting at Hounslow, July 13, the American riflemen fired seven shots each at 200, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards. The following scores were made, h. p. s.: Hinman, 148; Dolan, 145; Paulding 145; Stewart, 144; Dr. Scott, 144; Cash, 141; Van Heusen, 139; Bull, 138; Smith 138; Rabbeth, 135; Lieut. Scott, 133; Pollard, 133; Howard, 132; Alder, 127; Shakespeare, 125; Brown, 122; Joiner, 121.

The American riflemen have been the recipients of much attention and courtesy by their British cousins, and have expressed themselves to this effect. They say that the ample practice they are having compensates in a great measure for the exclusion of the wind gauge. Numerous prizes have been presented to the Americans for competition among themselves, the latest being £40, subscribed by the riflemen

at Wimbledon: £20 by the English Eight Club; £20 by the volunteers at Wimbledon, and a telescope, value two guineas, by Mr. Steward, Optician to the National Rifle Association. On July 13, the Naval and Military Club invited the captains of the American and Canadian rifle teams to meet Lord Wolseley, Sir Henry Hallford and other gentlemen at a dinner.

The shooting for the Elcho Shield took place at Wimbledon July 19, between Irish, Scotch and English teams. The Irish riflemen were the victors. Their score was 1,600, against 1,589 for the Scotchmen, and 1,564 for the Englishmen.

JUNKETING ON A BIG SCALE.—That notorious steamboat excursion during the visit of the Continental Guards of New Orleans cost the city of Boston, in round numbers, sixty-nine hundred dollars. Of this amount nearly four thousand dollars was expended for drinks and cigars, and the bills also comprise good-sized items for playing-cards and broken tableware. Nine thousand cigars were distributed, and one member of the party is said to have chucked over his good fortune in obtaining more than a hundred for his own use at some future time.—*Boston Transcript*.

(From the New York Tribune, July 19.)

HONOR IN THE ARMY.

COLONEL IGGER, of the Army, who is now on trial by Court-martial at St. Paul on a charge of selling duplicate drafts on the War Department for his pay to different banks, pleads "not guilty," and it remains to be seen whether his defence is to be direct or technical. The first evidence given against him seems serious enough.

It is not pleasant to see a high Army officer on trial in this way for a shameful offence, or another compelled to acknowledge himself a thief and defaulter as Major Wasson was. It is not a spectacle to flatter national pride. As a people we have been proud of the character of our little Army, and have believed that a high standard of honor was universal there. There has been a tradition, which many accepted, that dishonor in money matters had not been known in the service, and one of the arguments used in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department was that the stealing of the Indian Agents would stop, because a West Point graduate could not commit fraud. The recent disclosures concerning the Army have shown those who did not know it before that human nature is human nature, even under an officer's coat. All the traditions of an honorable service, and all the incentives of ambition, have not been sufficient to keep military men from vice and fraud and crime. Without any desire to exaggerate the extent of the evils made known in the recent disclosures affecting Army officers, we venture to say that there has been a condition of things in the service which the public has not fully realized. It is notorious that the practice of gambling has prevailed among officers, not only in Washington but elsewhere. Almost every Army scandal of recent years has grown out of it. The regulation forbidding a disbursing officer to bet or gamble has been, notoriously, a dead letter. There have been other offences quite as destructive of the moral tone of the service, and discipline has certainly not been helped when officers, who have been suspended, have succeeded through personal and social influences in getting a remission of their punishment. How was the commandant of a Western post to exact full discipline of his officers by day if he regularly gambled with them at night? With what grace could the regulations be enforced among the lower grades of officers, when it was known that they were being steadily violated in some of the upper grades?

Exposure is usually the first step toward reform. The honorable men who make up a great majority of the officers of our Army, and who want to see all demoralization in the Service arrested, must be glad of the disclosures that have been made, humiliating as they may be, and glad of the prosecutions, and glad of the punishments to follow. Fortunately military justice is stern, and the men who have disgraced the Army are likely to feel its full weight. It may be also, that public sentiment is growing more constant in its severity toward defaulters in general. The terms in which the Governor of Illinois refuses the application for a pardon to Angell, the Pullman Palace Car defaulter, certainly show a healthy condition of sentiment in the Executive Chamber of that State. Angell had all the reasons at his back which usually win pardons. He was well educated, had a good social standing, excellent business capacity, and hosts of friends. Governor Hamilton suggests that these are the strongest possible reasons why he should never have committed the crime, and, therefore, why he should serve his sentence out to the last hour.

(From the London Broad Arrow.)

THE CHINESE ARMY.

THE menacing attitude and demeanor of France in Tonquin and Madagascar is causing considerable interest and discussion in the military coteries of England, Germany, and Austria, from which countries, it is no secret, the Chinese War Department has largely drawn for army matériel, both in munitions and organization. The Chinese War Office have been most careful in their selection of military attachés at Vienna and Berlin, and these functionaries have not failed to keep their official heads of departments *au courant* with all recent improvements in the military institutions of the various nations to which they were sent. For the last twenty years the government of the Celestial Empire has devoted large sums to the radical improvements made in her military organization, and since the war with France and England, and the severe lessons taught in the campaigns of 1870, the progress of China in her armaments has been remarkable, although but little known in Europe. But in the year 1880 the Chinese government wisely determined to completely reorganize their military forces on the European model, and for that purpose the Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang, who had deeply felt

the humiliation of the Anglo-French occupation of Peking, instituted, in the month of February, 1881, a military college at Tientsin, under the direction of German and Chinese officers of considerable experience. Under the administration of the Viceroy, the Krupp and Manser systems were respectively adopted for artillery and musketry, and cannon and rifle manufactories were established under German superintendence in various portions of the Empire, while large importations were constantly made, including most of the recent improvements in artillery and small arms. In addition to these steps the Chinese Ambassador at Berlin was instructed to obtain translations into the Chinese language of all the principal German and French books on military organization. The school of instruction in Tientsin was so successful that six months after its establishment a model force of three strong battalions of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry, passed in review before the Viceroy and a number of foreign officers. These troops were then broken up, and, with the rank and position of drill instructors in their several branches, were distributed throughout the Chinese army, which is now divided, on the German system, into twenty-four army corps and a *corps d'élite*, the Imperial Guard; with a total calculated at 1,290,000 regular infantry, 400,000 irregular infantry, 500,000 cavalry, 17,000 artillery, 32,000 marines, 30,000 reserve, and 11,000 officers, amongst whom will be found many Europeans. German and English officers who have lately visited China, and have seen the drill, interior economy, and organization of the Chinese army, have remarked upon the wonderful aptitude John Chinaman displays in learning the European systems of warfare, and the creditable proficiency gained by the officers in modern tactics.

Both Sir Hope Grant and Gen. Montaubin, it is well known, reported most favorably upon the soldier-like qualities of the Chinese, and observant officers who were with the combined expedition in 1859 were impressed with the idea that under European training and discipline, and with arms of precision equal to European modern patterns, the Chinese army might be classed in the front rank of nations. Under these circumstances China would be no contemptible antagonist, even were she to have to fight single-handed, but M. Tricou, in his stay at Peking, will doubtless soon learn that the war party there are not ignorant of the great interests England, Russia and Germany have in the aggressive action of France.

In an article in the *Débat* on the Tonquin question M. Leroy-Beaulieu says: "As for China, after having depreciated her beyond measure, we are now exalting her to the point of exaggeration. She has Krupp cannon and iron-clads, we are told. But she has no money, and she is not mistress of the seas. She has no rapid means of communication, no means of carrying troops and furnishing them with supplies so far from the centre of her power. If, however, she is deficient in many things, she is not wanting in common sense. When she sees that we hesitate she endeavors to frighten us. When she finds that we are resolved she will resign herself to our occupation of a country that has never belonged to her. We have great respect and friendship for China, and we do not wish to force the gates of Yunnan against her wishes. We shall only entertain with her own provinces the relations which she may permit in conformity with present treaties, or those that she may agree to. We shall be for her the best neighbors possible. If Yunnan should become, as it was some years back, the scene of a revolt, it would be much more advantageous for China to have near her a country wisely governed than a region always disturbed, in which her rebellious subjects could recruit their forces. Let us, then, maintain friendly relations with China, but do not let us be diverted by her from taking possession of Tonquin and Annam."

FOREIGN NOTES.

DURING a recent lecture in London before an assembly of Army officers, inventors of small arms and other experts, Col. Fossbery astonished his audience by suddenly drawing from under the table a weapon which he had just brought from Liege, and which he called a "baby electric gun." It could not be discharged until brought in connection with the source of electric force, but that done it could be worked with amazing rapidity, its inventor, M. Pieper, of Liege, having a few days before fired 104 rounds in two minutes. Col. Fossbery exhibited its mode of operation by means of a small electric accumulator secreted under his vest, and minute cartridges containing only powder and a wad. Various speakers afterwards expressed the opinion that electricity would again revolutionize the manufacture of small arms.

FROM Berlin it is reported that the Chinese minister is hastening the enlistment of a private crew to take the ironclad corvette built at Stettin for the Peking Government to Shanghai, and that the Stettin shipbuilders have received extensive orders for the construction of further naval armaments. A firm of military tailors at Berlin has executed a very large order for infantry and naval uniforms, to be supplied to the Chinese Government.

GERMAN powder and weapon factories are now doing very extensive business with foreign countries. Their transactions are rapidly increasing. The firm of Schwarzkopf and Co., at Berlin, after completing 100 torpedoes ordered by China, has just received a further order of 20 torpedoes from the Peking Government, in provision of a war with France on account of the Tonquin business.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is honorary colonel of the Sixth Thuringian Infantry, now stationed at Gotha, and on the 6th of July the celebrated band of this fine corps, in charge of two officers, were expected to come by special invitation to England, to play at the Fisheries Exhibition.

THE study of Arabic is to be made obligatory in the Spanish Academy for staff officers. A writer in the *Revista Científico Militar* commends the measure, which proves that Spain is preparing her army for the day she hopes one day to see it fight in Morocco. The study of English and German is neglected. The writer regrets this blank, especially as regards English, the study of which he would like to see obligatory.

FROM Aug. 30 to Sept. 3 two Italian Army Corps will manoeuvre independently, and from Sept. 5 till the 10th will manoeuvre against each other. On Sept. 4 they will each be reviewed, one at Boghara, the other at Montebello. On Aug. 17 the cavalry manoeuvres will begin in Lombardy and end on Sept. 12, on which day the division will be reviewed at Milan. It is expected that the King will inspect the troops on both occasions.

"THE general tone of the Italian press just now is," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "equally insulting to England and to France. The anniversary of Magenta the other day did not evoke a line in any paper. The Italians are chuckling with delight at the prospect of a war between France and China, but, lest we should sympathize with them, they are careful to let us know they think the Empire is tumbling to pieces, and that India will fall to Russia and Ireland to the United States in the good time coming."

THE correspondent of an Italian paper at Port Said gives a terrible account of the effect produced on decent people there by the dress of the Highlanders! "He can understand," he says, "Albanians and Greeks wearing ridiculous short petticoats, but they have the delicacy to cover the skin of their legs, whereas the Scotch leave a space from the knee to the lower part of the calf quite naked!" And then their music is deplorable! They actually use Calabrian cornmuses (bag-pipes), like so many pifferari, and drive people mad with the hideous noise.

WHILE the Italian naval authorities have adopted the new Armstrong breech-loaders, the coast artillery commission have retained the Krupp gun and cast-iron ordnance of Italian manufacture. A number of armoured turrets are now being erected on the Gulf of Spezia, for which the guns have been supplied by Krupp; but that manufacturer's design for the hydraulic loading gear, etc., has been rejected, and the Elswick firm has been entrusted with the work.

THE Italian government last month concluded a series of interesting experiments with armor plates at Spezia. These trials were similar in most respects to those recently carried out by the Danish government, with this difference, that they are held to have proved beyond doubt "that the compound system of armor plating is superior to any other," the Crenzot steel plates not excepted.

ITALY has at the present time, according to the *Italia Militare*, more vessels constructing in her government yards than any other country. The two monster ironclads, *Italia* and *Lepanto*, are now being provided with armor and fitted with their machinery, and will be completed within two years at the latest. Three other vessels of the *Dulio* class are building at Castellamare, Spezia, and Venice. They are to be ready for launching at the beginning of 1885. There are also under construction three ram torpedo boats, one in England and two in Italian yards; they are to receive very powerful machinery and long spurs for ramming purposes. The Italians are likewise building a large transport, entirely of steel, and 360ft. in length, capable of carrying 500 horses; as well as several smaller war vessels, altogether eleven.

As the conditions in Algeria are such as not to permit the French Army Corps located there (the 19th) to undertake autumn manoeuvres on a large scale, it has been resolved to substitute marching manoeuvres near the most important garrisons, the three arms taking part in them.

It is reported that the Japanese Government are negotiating for the purchase of the Chilean cruiser, *Arturo Prat*. It will be remembered that this vessel was built some time back by Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., and that the Government refused to allow her to leave the Tyne until peace had been concluded between the Powers of Chili and Peru.

THE Naval force of Annam consists of five steam-vessels, four of which were purchased from the French Government some years ago. These vessels are: The *d'Entrecasteaux*, corvette, (660 tons, 290 indicated horse-power, four 4½ in. guns); the *d'Estang*, corvette, (740 tons, 380 indicated horse-power, three 5½ in. guns); the *Bien-Hoa*, gunboat, (120 indicated horse-power, two guns); and the *Mayenne*, transport (1,780 tons, 110 horse-power nominal). The *Loi-Jung*, a gunboat of 40 (170) horse-power and three guns, was purchased in 1866.

SOME experiments recently made in Portchester Creek demonstrated, somewhat to the surprise of most Naval men, that a steam-launch or pinnace will suffer no ill-effects to her machinery from the shock of the explosion of 250-lb. of gun-cotton, at a lateral distance of 50 feet from the boat's side, and submerged 30 feet. Perhaps the comparatively small weight of such a craft may account in some measure for her immunity from injury.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

THERE is some talk of building a panorama on the former site of the Tuileries. It will represent the province of Alsace just before its annexation to Prussia. The panorama is nearly finished, and if the proposed site it cannot be procured some other will be found.

If one thing is more clearly established than another, says *Brook Arrow*, it is the enormous and almost incalculable benefit conferred upon sanitary science by the labors of Army Surgeons in every quarter of the globe and under every variety of climatic conditions.

A new language reward, it is stated, is about to be added to those already in existence for officers in the Anglo-Indian Army. Officers serving in Assam will in future receive Rs. 500 for proficiency in the dialects of the hill tribes of that province.

THE Brazilian Minister of War has re-established the punishment of the whip in the Army of the Empire. This measure is greatly criticised and blamed by the Continental press.—*Revista Militar*.

THE government of Westphalia, according to a Berlin telegram, has issued a decree ordering that all young men of Dutch nationality residing in the province of Viersen shall be enrolled in the Prussian army within six weeks or quit Prussian territory. This unexpected action, following upon similar proceedings in North Schleswig, has caused a great sensation in Berlin.

ACCORDING to the latest official return out of a total British force of 5,638 at Cairo, 400 were on the sick list. Of the 1,652 troops at Port Alexandria, 118 were sick, while of the 100 men at Port Said, not one was on the sick list.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* forwards the following particulars of Gen. Hicks's victory over the Boudant insurgents at Marabla. On April 29, at 8 o'clock A. M., 4,000 dervishes, including a number of horsemen, assumed the offensive. The mitrailleuses, mortars, and 12 field guns worked havoc amongst the advancing enemy, and in half an hour, the scene of action being strewn with corpses, the enemy fled. The notorious rebel chief Ahmed Word El Makascheh, together with his son and three other leaders, were amongst the slain. Hicks' Pasha lost only two men. The insurgents endeavored to escape by crossing over to the western bank of the river, but were driven back by the artillery composed of six steamers. With regard to the Kordofan campaign, it seems that there are about 8,000 insurgents in that district.

A SOCIETY has been organized in Paris to drag the bottom of the Red Sea and the Bitter Lakes to find the chariots and treasures of the army of Pharaoh, supposed to be at the bottom of these waters covered by saline deposits. A sum of 750,000 francs has been subscribed for the expense. Divers will search the Red Sea and the Bitter Lakes to discover the arms, the armor, and the precious stones that were in possession of the Egyptians when

"He made Israel to pass through the midst of it,
"But overthrew Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea."

A TELEGRAM from Geneva says that the defence of Switzerland against foreign aggression is likely to be greatly facilitated by the use of earth torpedoes, the invention of an Austrian officer. These torpedoes can be placed underground in such a way as to render roads dangerous and mountain passes impregnable. The secret of the invention has been purchased by the Austrian government.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE INVALUABLE AS A TONIC.

Dr. J. L. PRATT, Greenfield, Ill., says: "It is all that it claims to be—invaluable as a tonic in any case where an acid tonic is indicated."

The parish church at St. Alphege, Greenwich, England, where rest the bones of Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec, is to undergo the process of "renovation."

VICE-ADMIRAL the Duke of Edinburgh accompanied the Crown Prince of Germany to Sonnenburg to witness the investiture of Prince Albert of Prussia as Grand Master of the Knights of St. John, in the room of the late Prince Charles, and to be himself dubbed a Knight of the Order, with about thirty others.

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mons. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagnes of France. Cook's Imperial, of St. Louis, costs one-third less than the best Foreign Champagnes. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and comparative analysis has proved it the purest, having no artificial bouquet.

BIRTHS.

MAXON.—At Fort Davis, Texas, June 23, 1883, to the wife of Mason M. Maxon, B. Q. M., 10th U. S. Cavalry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

FOLTE-KEEFER.—At Newport Barracks, Ky., July 11, Lieutenant FREDERICK S. FOLTE, 1st U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MARY F. KEEFER, daughter of Major J. B. Keeler, Paymaster U. S. Army.

VERNOU-GASTON.—On July 13, at Fort Duncan, Texas, by the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, MAX, eldest daughter of Charles A. Vernon, U. S. Army, to JOSEPH A. GASTON, 8th United States Cavalry. No cards.

DIED.

BATTLE.—At Salem, N. C., July 14, 1883, MAUDE DANOT, youngest daughter of Passed Assistant Surgeon Sam Westray Battle, U. S. Navy, and Alice Maude Battle, aged one year and three days.

BROWN.—At Marshall, Mich., June 30, 1883, MAX WIKOFF, youngest son of Lieutenant George Le Roy Brown, 11th U. S. Infantry, aged 2 months and 23 days.

CHANDLER.—At Concord, N. H., July 14, 1883, Mrs. MARY ANN CHANDLER, widow of the late Nathan S. Chandler, and mother of the Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, aged 82 years.

JOHNSON.—At Madison Barracks, New York, July 14, Ordnance Sergeant ALEXANDER JOHNSON, U. S. Army.

VON PUTTKAMER.—In Bromberg, Germany, June 12, 1883, JOSEPHINE PARSONS VON PUTTKAMER, beloved wife of Lieut. Wilhelm von Puttkamer, of the Prussian Army.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

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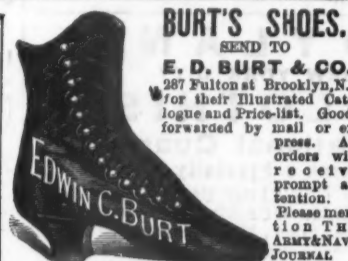
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NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of the 4th section of the act of Congress making appropriations to supply deficiencies, approved March 3, 1883, sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Monday, September 24, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of certain vessels which have been stricken from the Navy Register, under authority of an act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, and which it is deemed for the best interests of the United States to sell.

The vessels offered, their appraised value, and their locality are: the Congress, \$25,400; Guard, \$2,900; Kaissa, \$5,100; and Sabine, \$10,400, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Iowa, \$44,500; Niagara, \$29,000; and Ohio, \$15,700, at Boston. Bitter Light, \$500, and Florida, \$84,400, at New London, Conn. New Orleans, \$900 (on the stocks), at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Susquehanna, \$9,000, at New York. Burlington, \$3,000; Glance, \$400; Supply, \$1,200; Sorrel, \$200; and Dictator, \$33,800, at League Island, Pa. Frolic, \$2,600; and Relief, \$2,900, at Washington, D. C.; Worcester, \$25,400; Shawmut, \$9,300; and Savannah, \$10,600, at Norfolk; Hancock, \$37,200, at Chester, Pa.; Pawnee, \$5,600, and Seaward, \$500, at Port Royal, S. C.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer more than one vessel should be included within one proposal.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations, offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit in cash (or satisfactory certified check) of not less than ten per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to the whole amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, conditioned for the payment of the remaining ninety per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining ninety per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of ten per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

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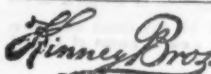
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